HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 143 BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 18 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

A Delightful Homely Hilarious Comedy Drama with all the chuckles and heart-throbs of the famous Broadway Stage hit!

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

"THE OLD SOAK"

A UNIVERSAL-JEWEL COMEDY PICTURE in 8 parts—
bubbling with quaint humour, with deft touches of Romance—it will fill you with glowing pleasure, featuring

JEAN HERSHOLT

AND AN ALL-STAR CAST.

ALL'S HERE He will warm the cockles of your heart without a single peg of whisky!

BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WINE! The delightful homely Story of a loveable Old Dad!

SPLENDID BROADWAY MUSICAL COMEDY AND BACK STAGE SCENES—the farce of a poor clerk passing himself off as a millionaire and a bootlegger passing off as a parson.

TO-NIGHT:— 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

A DAZZLING FASHION SHOW AND A MIGHTY HEART-DRAMA!

TO-NIGHT : : : : : : : : : : : : THIS WEEK

'THE IMPOSSIBLE Mrs. BELLEW'

An Appealing Paramount Drama in a setting of Sumptuous Splendour—featuring the beautiful irresistible lovely star

GLORIA SWANSON See Gloria as a gay divorcee—tarnished by the tongues of Scandal. Shocking the gilded Monte Carlo throng with her daring—wearing nearly fifty wonderful new gowns flirting on the beach amid a hundred one—piece bathing Beauties!

The terrible Sacrifice of a loving wife to Save her husband from a murder charge, and the consequent inhuman treatment of the brute husband! A Drama every family ought to—must—See!

BATHING SCENES ON THE RIVIERA AND MONTE CARLO—the glorious Carnival of the Mardi Gras.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs. 12-0 Net
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1927	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
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SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD, AJMER, ALLAHABAD, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DACCA, DELHI, KARACHI, KUALA LUMPUR, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, MANDALAY, MANGALORE, NAGPUR, POONA, RANGOON, RAWALPINDI, TRIVANDRUM

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 2 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esouf Building, P'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE.

INSURE WITH THE

BHARAT

INSURANCE CO. LTD., (LAHORE)
Estalished 1896

THE FIRST PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

BONUSES TO POLICY HOLDERS.

Rs. 20/- per each Rs. 1,000 per year, the Highest Bonus ever declared before by any Indian Company on Endowment Assurances.

Apply for Prospectus and Terms of Agencies to:—
THE GENERAL MANAGER, Bharat Buildings, LAHORE
OR
THE SECRETARY, Bombay Branch, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income of 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,080.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, both sexes for Cigarettes. Apply P. O. Box No. 3535, Bombay 4.
A 302

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS On Pay Rs. 70/- 125/- plus Fixed Office Allowance 30/- per month. No Security Experience are required. Prospectus on annas 2 stamps. T. PAUL & CO., Bombay 13.
A R300

APPLICATIONS for admissions into the OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW. (managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, Registered under Act XXI of 1860) should reach the Principal on or before the 1st of July, 1927. Selected candidates will be informed of the date on which they should join the school. Applications without admission fee will not be considered. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 28639

WANTED—a B. E. strong in Mathematics and Surveying, as PERSONAL ASSISTANT. Salary 150-10-200 Ordinary Urdu knowing preferred. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, with true copies of certificates.
A R299

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 1, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WILL Kind-hearted Gentleman help engaging Hindu Family man 12 years' Book-Keeper leading European Firm knows Customs, Correspondence, Court, filing, Stores despatching, Distress Condition. Write Box No. 1999 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
B 303

A SPORTIVE YOUNG MAN, having knowledge of General Office routine, typing, accounts and Secretarial work seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 1929, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R296

MEDICAL.

ANY COMPLEXION BRIGHTENED and GRAY HAIR RESTORED to original colour and all Facial Blemishes—Rhagades, Wrinkles, Pimples, Freckles, Cracks, Scars, Warts, Small-Pox marks, etc., permanently removed by harmlessly scientific treatment, brilliant results guaranteed in a fortnight. DR. DRUART, Diamond Harbour Road, Behala, Calcutta.
P 301

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

THE NEW 7 PASSENGER DODGE BROS. Special touring car just arrived. Finest value for money for a comfortable and elegant 7 seater. Inspection and trial cordially invited. BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.
JA R290

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MERCANTILE DIRECTORY OF GERMANY 1927—Contains classified addresses of Manufacturers, Merchants and Exporters. Price rupees ten. East West Trade Developer, Post Box 457, Bombay.
L 304

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS—By Prof. H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3). How to Build up Virility (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.,) Rs. 0-8-0. (4). Self Pollution and how to over come it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Rs. 0-8-0; (5). Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6). PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7). Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs. 0-4-0; (8). Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Tele: 'HONESTY.' Telephone No. 941
L R239

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CLEARANCE SALE—FOOTWEAR & LEATHER GOODS SAMPLES.—Miscellaneous Fancy goods in Reptile leathers. Very attractive. Other interesting low priced lines. Write for clearance list. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., CHROMEPET P. O. S. India.
28690F

SILKS.—Complete suit length, 3 1/2 yards by 54 ins., most durable and decent, for Rs. 6. Returned if unapproved. Limited Stock. THE BENARES INDUSTRIES LTD, Benares.
T R229

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs.	195
Corona Three fine	Rs.	95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs.	150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs.	110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs.	75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs.	125
Century Portable	Rs.	85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort. Bombay.

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -8|6 to Rs. -9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -10|3 to Rs. -11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longeloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longeloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -9|3 to Rs. -13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them'

Prices from Rs. -12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

PERSIA —BALUCHISTAN —AFGHANISTAN PRODUCTS.—Persian Rose Gulkand 4 lbs. tin Rs. 6/-, Rose Water bottle 4/8/0; Persian Saffron 8/- ounce; Assafœtida, Salabmisri 9/- lbs. Cumins Black 2/- lbs; Assorted Dry Fruits 9 lbs. 7/-; Delivery Free. Quality Special, AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
E R224

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR RAPID and THROUGH TRAINING in PITMAN'S SHORTHAND AND TOUCH TYPEWRITING, Join immediately THE CROWN TYPEWRITING CO., 126, Cawasji Patel Street, Opp. HONGKONG BANK. Classes conducted by Experienced teachers. Moderate fees, CONCESSION given to the poor and unemployed. We teach SHORTHAND by CORRESPONDENCE also.
M

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune-Teller, Prof. N. PURSHOTTAM, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER—PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, Nivedita Lane, Baghbazaar, Calcutta, V. P. allowed.
P

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following post:—

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT of WORKSHOP on Rs. 190—10—240.

The initial pay in the grade will be given according to qualifications, age and experience.

The information to be supplied in the application:—(1) Name in full, (2) Age with date of birth, (3) Caste with subcaste, (4) Place of education, (5) Academic qualifications (6) Place of birth, (7) Previous teaching experience, (8) If employed, where (9) Copies of testimonials, regarding character and fitness for the post from Heads of all institutions wherein candidate may have studied or served for the last three years.

The appointment to above post will be on the basis of a five years' contract with the concession of admission to the benefit of the special Provident Fund as shown below:—

(a) Monthly subscription by the officer concerned at the rate of 1|12 of his salary.
(b) Addition by Government of a half yearly bonus at the rate of 75 per cent of the subscriptions by the officer for the half year.
(c) Interest at the rate of 1 1|2 per cent per annum or at such other rate as Govt. may from time to time fix, to be calculated monthly and added yearly to the account.

The candidate appointed to the post will be eligible for leave on half average pay at the rate of 1|11th of duty, such leave to be convertible into leave on full average pay for half the period in case of sickness. At the end of 5 years he will be eligible for one academic terms leave on half average pay with the concession of affixing and prefixing vacations. Unless, however, the contract with him is renewed all leave thus allowed will have to be taken within the period of the contract.

Applications with the above information should reach the Principal before the 1st July 1927.

Candidates must be prepared to come to Poona for interview at their own expenses.

W. L. C. TRENCH,
Principal.
Poona, 10th June, 1927.

TENDERS.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR METRE GAUGE BOGIE RAIL TRUCKS.

Tenders are invited for the Construction in India and delivery of:—

1. 15, Metre Gauge Bogie Steel Rail Trucks 37'-0" long over head-stocks, 7'-6" width over sole bars complete with all fittings but without wheels and axles and vacuum brake.
   The Wagons are to be fitted with hand level brakes.
2. Copies of the form of tender, conditions of contract and specification can be obtained at Rs. 3/- per set on application to the Agent, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly. Applications for drawings of wagons should be made to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Golden Rock, who will supply the drawings at Rs. 1-8-0 per sheet, which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not. The number of sheets of drawings is 15.
3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tender Bogie Steel Rail trucks, Metre Gauge" and should reach the Agent, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly before 11 a.m. on the 30th June, 1927, at which hour and date they will be opened by the Agent or an Officer acting on his behalf in the presence of any tenderers, who may desire to be present.
4. It may be noted that:—
   (a) the invitation to tender is being published in India only.
   (b) Tenderers may quote alternative rates for:—
      (i) Wagons completely erected at a site situated on the Railway for which the wagons are required;
      (ii) Wagons to be erected by the buyers. They must first be assembled at the manufacturers' workshops to ensure the subsequent erection can be effected without difficulty. The underframes must be rivetted up with the exception of the axleguards, all details must be securely packed and sheets and angles bundled. The whole to be delivered F. O. R. at the manufacturers' works.
      In either case the wheels and axles will be supplied by the buyers.
   (c) The period subsequent to the date of placing of order within which delivery will commence and within which the order will be completed, as well as the number of wagons that will be delivered per mensem must be stated, in the tender, in the last column of Schedule I.
   (d) The tender prices will be for the designs as made, but if any alteration in the design is found necessary at the time of placing the order or during the execution of the work, the consequent variations in the tender prices will be settled by negotiation.
   (e) The quality of the material and standard of workmanship must satisfy in every respect the specification laid down.
   (f) The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason; and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.
   (g) Tenderers must satisfy the Agent that
      (I) A substantial part of the manufacture will be done in India;
      (II) In making purchases of materials for the construction of wagons, Indian manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tender.
   (h) Firms that have not obtained previous orders for wagons should when submitting tenders, support the tenders with a certificate from the Indian Stores Department, to the effect that they possess workshops and appliances for turning out the work of the desired standard, and within the period quoted in the tender.
   (i) No covering letters to tenders should be sent.
   (j) After tenders have been submitted, no representative of the tendering firms will be granted interviews for discussion of matters connected with the tenders.

28696

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

A lot of unclaimed articles such as gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparels, cycles, nickel watch, time-pieces, lead, motor horn, zinc; etc. etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the assessor and Collector Municipal Taxes:—

3-4 wheeled carriages.

By order of G. De Souza and on account and risk of Vithal Bhuvaji Kathawate of Fanaswady, Girgaum:—

1. "Protos" Motor Buss 15 seater 6 cylinder 30|35 H. P. (No. Y2826).

AUCTION SALE OF 26 PACKAGES OLD SPINDLES.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 18th inst. sell by public auctoin at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms by order of the bank concerned:—

16 cases and 10 casks old spindles (1|3rd roving and 2|3 spinning).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, OLIVER AND UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS, CEILING FANS, ONE LARGE IRON SAFE ON STAND, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 975 of 1927 (Harjiwandas v|s. Anandibai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Agakhan Building, 1st floor, Dalal Street, Fort, office furniture consisting of Oliver and Underwood typewriters, one large safe on stand by A B & Co., writing tables, chairs, electric ceiling fans, cupboards, large glass partition, copying press, office clock, glass door show cases, arm and without arm chairs, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view from Monday the 20th instant.

BENNETT AND CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY STORES, ETC., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO. SCRAP YARD MAHALAKSHMI.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 11th and TUESDAY the 12th July 1927 at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot (Scrap yard) Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc., consisting of bridge tees; Teodolite; wheel tyres: C. I. Miscellaneous: India Rubber Scrap: Drums: Kegs: Files: Lamps: Rails of sorts and sizes: cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts: cast steel scrap: Channels: Angle Iron: Pipes: W. I. Girders: Wood: Locks: Bridge work (Iron Scrap): Cast Iron Chairs: wheels: axles and Miscellaneous other stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the materials will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY FORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Manager, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 21st June, 1927, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:

Vegetable Ghee, 11 cases Lithograph stones, Planks, spring, cumming seed, Math: Sulphur, cardboard boxes. Paper trays, 20 bdles. and 31 pcs. steel bars, 5 cases Cigarettes, 1 case Cigars, Brandy, Whisky, Imitation Silk Yarn, Hardware, Clock and Timepieces, Cocoa, Medicines, Advertising matters, Stone beads (fancy) Sodium dioxide. Glass, Jars, disinfactants, Silverplated ware, Cotton Sweeping, wooden ton etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

HERE is the PICTURE—WHICH SHOWS—WHAT REAL LIFE and REAL LOVE IS-?-?- DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK.

LA-TOSKA GRAND PRODUCTION

PRINCESS LAILA

Featuring Mdm. TOSKA—Miss BLANCH—Miss HELEN Miss JILLO —Miss ZEBU—Mr. ADVANI and Mr. ALIZAR.

Beautiful Settings well-known Stars Heart Appealing Plot—will Please you.

Also Beautiful STAGE DANCES BY MADAME TOSKA and MONTROSE and MINNA

CHARLESTONE and TANGO DANCES WITH SPECIAL MUSIC.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS WEEK

WATCH THE STRANGE WORKINGS OF FATE-!

A Beautiful orient Love Drama, full of interesting Actions—Picture—Full of grandeur.

COMING SHORTLY KRISHNA PRODUCTION SHARAD—PURNIMA

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

TIME: SATURDAY, SUNDAY, Holiday at 2-30 P.M. DAILY: 4-30, 6-45, 9. and 11-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE-OF LAND AT MINT ROAD AND MODY STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Suraiya & Co. Attorneys for Sheth Jagjivan Karamchand and others the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Khatizabai widow as Administratrix of Oomer Moosa Batliwala deceased, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 6th July 1926 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property to-day SATURDAY the 18th June 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground with a temporary shen standing thereon situate at Mint Road and Mody Street admeasuring 208.54 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Od Nos. 735, 736, 737 New No. 5954 Old Survey No. 1093 New Survey No. 8589 Cadestral Survey No. 1072 Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1968 and Street Nos. 92—94, 161—165, and bounded on the East by Mint Road, on the North by the house of Ramji Chatoor and on the South by the house of Thakar Purshottam Ratansey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Suraiya & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Military Square Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 19th Instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at Bhatt Mansion, near Chaupaty Band Stand, rich and selected pieces of Dining, Drawing and Bed Room furniture including dining table and chairs specially made to order chesterfield suites, writing table, single and double door almyrahs, dressing chests, velvet lined carpets single and double bedsteads, English dinner sets, rich crockery and glassware etc.

Property of a private gentleman. Furniture on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 GOLD MEDALS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 18th, June, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Auction Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Maden Govind Vaidya and on account and at the risk of Vishvanath Ganesh Patvardhan, Proprietor of Patvardhan Circus, the Mortgagor:—

14 Gold Medals.

GANDHI & Co.

Auctioneers.

The Black Pirate is splendid done from a pictorial point of view. Made entirely in subdued colourings. The entire film is a lovely picture.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

The film you are eager to see

FAIRBANKS

THE BLACK PIRATE

DOUGLAS

Treasure chests in secret hiding places, sparkling water and grey sky, these are the background for a swash-buckling adventure story.

Also a laughable Comedy.

NEXT WEEK THE FIGHTING MARINE.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.

TIME: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily. SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 3-30.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

SECOND INSTALMENT (last eight Reels) OF

SHARDA FILM COMPANY'S

SUPER PRODUCTION

JAN-E-ALAM ANJUMANARA

The concluding episodes are full of thrill and the daredevil work of the hero with elephants, the wonderful scenes of magician's art, are more enchanting this week, and will surely surprise you.

DON'T MISS.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS: At 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

EXTRA SHOW : Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays at 3-30 P.M.

PRECIOUS CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

AN ENTIRELY NEW—POWERFUL—RAYART SERIAL—NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY!

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - THIS WEEK.

"The Phantom Police"

A Thrilling Romance of a Police Officer's valiant attempts to track down a gang of internationally famous Scoundrels, featuring the pet idol of the Millions.

HERBERT RAWLINSON with MAX AND MORITZ

The World's Most famous Man-like Chimpanzees!

The Serial starts off at a good fast clip!

THRILLING STUNTS! HAIR-RAISING INCIDENTS!

See the Chimpanzees holding off a gang of thieves with a gun and driving a motor-car.

OPENING 7 PARTS THIS FIRST WEEK!

A Sensational Tale of daring deeds!

Prices: Box Rs. 1-2-0; Balcony As. 14; Sofa As. 9; First Class 7 Annas; Second Class 4 Annas; Third Class 3 Annas.

TO-NIGHT :—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

TO-DAY. THIS WEEK.

Kohinoor Film Co.'s New Social Picture

WHY HUSBANDS GO ASTRAY?

A Pathetic social story mixed with comic element and stunts.

A first Indian picture showing young boys' comic at its best.

FEATURING SCREEN STAR MISS GAUHAR

CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM.

Saturday, Sunday Begin at 3 p.m. Daily at 5 p.m.

7 Reels

A First National Picture WITH LLOYD HUGHES and DOLORIS DEL RIO

A Drama of Three Men

Pals First, Last and Always

FELIX MISSES THE CUE

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

Time:— 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Matinee To-day & To-morrow at 4 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

LOOK HERE!

On 25th June Saturday 1927

You will see on this page Something most interesting for

YOUR WIFE!!

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,70

Investments in Government and A Securities only.

Perfect Economy in manage supervision as to Rates, Mot gation and Valuation was experienced Europeon A

The object is to mak widows of subscribers from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 caste or creed. Rate very moderate. 30 value in case the wife months' grace if occup 25 per cent. Commiss First 12 months' subscr For details apply for a GAJANAN SADA Secretary

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

Before the Mirror

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"Beauty in Breathing."—Yes, indeed, a great deal can be done toward brightening the eyes and complexion by systematic breathing for ten minutes each morning and evening; breathe slowly and deeply to the fullest capacity of the lungs. You should stand erect by an open window. Of course, the corsets should not be worn during this exercise.

"About Shampooing."—Even the best shampoo is somewhat drying, and if your hair is not naturally oily, I suggest that just before the shampoo you apply olive oil thoroughly to the scalp, rubbing it into the hair roots vigorously. Then use pure stallax for the shampoo. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This will leave the hair very clean and glossy.

"A Velvety Skin."—It is hard to tell you what kind of powder to use, skins vary so. I suggest that in your difficulty you use no powder at all, but apply a little lotion made by dissolving one ounce of cleminite in four ounces of water. This gives a much better finish than any powder, suits all complexions, and stays upon the face during the most trying conditions, as long as you could wish. It makes the skin look very soft and velvety, and its use cannot be detected.

"Renewing the Complexion."—Yes, the discoloured, faded outer veiling of the complexion must be absolutely removed, and I know of no safe way to do this except to use a little Mercolized Wax, applying it at night like cold cream. The active principle in Mercolized Wax soon absorbs the weakened and devitalised surface which so annoys you, revealing the fresh and beautiful young skin underneath, which is always there only waiting to be freed. The process usually takes about ten days, is quite harmless, and acts so imperceptibly that no one can tell what you are doing.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Clipping the eye lashes is very often unsuccessful. They sometimes do not grow again. Far better to apply a little pure mennaline with the fingers to the eyebrows and lashes just before retiring at night. This greatly stimulates the growth, and darkens the colour of the hairs.

"How To Make Hair Tonic."—There is no reason why you should buy the high-priced hair tonics you mention, when you can make just as good or better yourself at home. Get an ounce of boranium, and mix with a quarter-pint of bay rum. Apply this to the scalp each night, working it in with the finger tips, and in a short time you should see a considerable improvement, and find a complete absence of dandruff.

"To Reduce Plumpness."—The latest method of reducing obesity certainly is far more pleasant and convenient than all previous methods. It consists merely in taking clynol berries. The fat person who wants to reduce without the usual rigid diet, exercise, sweating baths, etc., now puts a few of these little brown berries in his or her pocket and swallows three or four each day. Most chemists stock them.

"The Rouge Question."—Complexions of your type never acquire a natural rosy tint, no matter what may be done for them. If you really insist upon a colour, let me dissuade you from your evident inclination to use rouge. A far more refined thing to do is merely to apply a little ordinary colliandum with the finger tips, thus accomplishing the desired result by a means which is not obvious.

"Annoying Odours."—The annoying odour you mention arises from an acid condition in the perspiration. It can easily be nullified by an occasional application of powdered pergol to the affected surfaces.

"Removing Hair."—I always recommend caution in the selection of a hair remover, and therefore suggest that you only use powdered pheminol, instead of the depilatories you mention. This powder, applied direct to the superfluous hair, causes it to wither and die in a few moments, when it can be rubbed off, leaving no trace.

"About Soap."—I should say that your trouble is caused by the soaps you have been trying. Personally, I always recommend a soap called Pilenta, because I have never known it to fail to give satisfaction. It is an absolutely pure superfatted soap, designed exclusively for use upon delicate skins, and it has the most delightful perfume I have ever found.

"Care of the Lips."—I regret to say lips like yours never will have a bright colour. They go with the type. I see no real harm in resorting to an innocent artificial aid, especially when it makes so much difference as in your case. The best thing for the purpose is just a little stick of plain prolactum; applied to the lips it gives a very pretty natural colour, besides keeping them soft and moist.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
18 June	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA • ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6thAug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 957
3rdSept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK ..		10,902
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x ..		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK‡ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NAMKUNDA ..		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,660
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650

‡ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

• Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application, but a supplement is payable for Single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
30th June 27	DUMANA ..	8 427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8.427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927			
21st June	NYANZA ..		China & Japan At Colombo fo Australia.
	MOOLTAN ..		

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
17thJune	VASNA ..		Busreh via Karachi
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA ..		East & South Africa
22nd ,,	BANDRA ..		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Pollard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.
Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26		23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26		30,95,326

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of notedations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th Jun
terest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on
balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- Fro
June to 25th December, interest is
at 2 per cent. on minimum
balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1
interest is allowed by special arra
No interest will be allowed which
amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed fo
or for shorter period at rates
which can be ascertained on ap
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUN
favourable terms. Rules on

BANKING.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	.....	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund		Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	,,	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp.: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

MALARIA

...ngue and other tropical fevers are rapidly ...bled by Phenalgin. The pains in the ...d muscles promptly disappear, temp... falls, the nerves are calmed and ... ceases.

...ENALGIN

...ES FEVER
... nor indigestion.
...ct on the nervous
...deal remedy for
...plessness and all

...TAIN, SAFE
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THE WEATHER.

THE MONSOON

ACTIVE OVER PENINSULA

SIMLA, June 17.

The Bay depression has intensified into a storm. It is crossing the coast near Puri this morning and will probably travel north-westwards.

The Arabian sea monsoon continues to be active over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and heavy thundershowers have occurred in Gujarat.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar, and North Madras Coast and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Gujarat, West Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Kumaon Hills, while a few falls have occurred in East United Provinces, Kashmir and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy one inch, Passein one and a half, Diamond Island three, Kyaukpyu and Akyab one and a half, Bhamo two; Silchar one; Saugor Island half, Burdwan three quarters; Darjeeling one and a half; Balasore three quarters, Cuttack a half, Chaibasa three quarters; Bhuj two; Rajkot one; Veraval three, Surat three quarters, Seoni three, Nagpur two, Chanda one, Jagdalpur four, Bombay one and a half; Aurangabad three quarters; Mercara three; Mangalore one; Calicut two, Vizagapatam three, Calingapatam seven and Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—A further extension of up the Gangetic plain.—A. P.

LOCAL RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m.

Colaba Point ..	1.62
Fort	2.40
J. J. Hospital	1.83

Total since 1st June to date—

Colaba Point	17.38
Fort	19.00
J. J. Hospital	16.50

Total for the corresponding period of 1925

Colaba Point	21.45
Fort	21.84
J. J. Hospital	22.04

Total for the corresponding period of 1926

Colaba Point	2.84
Fort	2.17
J. J. Hospital	1.69

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17th June 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.542 inches .122 below normal.

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.564 inches .036 below normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. .086 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.1 degrees 6.2 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.4 degrees 3.9 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N N W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 36 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 245 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 57 miles per hour.

Extent of cond at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.62 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 17.38 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 17.45 inches.

Weather Remarks: Rain.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 17TH JUNE 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Friday, the 17th June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded over the extreme southeast of the area and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the eastern districts; the minimum was higher than usual in the southeast but lower in the extreme north. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 112 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.16 ins. of ain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was markedly above normal in the whole area. The thermometer rose yesterday to 112 deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded over Sind and in general moderately to heavily clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in the latter area. Maximum temperature did not differ much from the normal; the minimum was generally higher than usual in Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 112 deg.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 2.41 ins. of rain, Veraval 3.21 ins., Rajkot 1.10 ins., Bhavnagar-Para 0.56 ins. and Surat 0.82 ins. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in north Gujarat and locally in Central India West and in excess in parts of Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Cutch and north Gujarat and lower generally elsewhere, the minimum was locally below normal in Kathiawar. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 105 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports Nagpur 2.16 ins., Chanda 1.05 ins. and Raipur 0.53 ins. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the south of the province. Maximum temperature was above normal in the northern districts, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were lower than usual in the rest of the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 104 deg. at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Weather was squally in Bombay this morning when the velocity of wind reached 57 miles per hour. Bombay has had 1.62 ins. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.85 ins., Marmagao 0.69 ins. and Karwar 0.11 ins. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 81.1 deg. (6 deg. below normal) and a minimum of 75.4 deg. (5 deg. below normal); elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 1.28 ins. of rain, Ahmednagar 0.58 ins., Poona 0.27 ins., Belgaum 0.43 ins. and Aurangabad 0.68 ins. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in north Hyderabad and the adjoining parts of the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was markedly lower than usual in Hyderabad and the central Bombay Deccan; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has caused an extension of rainfall in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar and local in Gujarat, the west Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces, and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 1.02 ins. at Mangalore, 1.93 ins. at Calicut, 0.54 ins. at Cochin, 0.54 ins. at Trivandrum, 0.16 ins. at Bangalore and 0.15 ins. at Coimbatore.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probables in the Central Provinces.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Friday, the 17th of June 1927.

STATIONS.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Normal 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June date	
Quetta ..	0	0.06	—0.06	
Multan ..	0.21	0.27	—0.06	
Rawalpindi ..	0.10	0.75	—0.65	
Lahore ..	0.50	0.36	+0.14	
Hissar ..	0.17	0.61	—0.44	
Ambala ..	0.27	0.83	—0.56	
Delhi ..	0	0.75	—0.75	
Agra ..	0.06	0.50	—0.44	
Mainpuri ..	0.12	0.39	—0.27	
Jhansi ..	0	0.93	—0.93	
Cawnpore ..	0.07	1.13	—1.06	
Allahabad ..	0.16	0.99	—0.83	
Jacobabad ..	0	0.05	—0.05	
Karachi ..		0.14		
Bikaner ..	0.70	0.54	+0.16	
Ajmer ..	0.33	0.75	—0.42	
Jaipur ..	0	0.80	—0.80	
Kotah ..	0	1.19	—1.19	
Mount Abu ..	0.55	0.97	—0.42	
Bhuj ..	2.41	0.53	+1.88	
Dwarka ..	0.08	0.61	—0.53	
Veraval ..	3.46	2.41	1.05	
Rajkot ..	0.66	1.35	+4.31	
Bhavnagar Para...	1.59	2.08	—0.49	
Surat ..	2.46	2.28	.18	
Ahmedabad ..	0.47	1.63	—1.16	
Deesa ..	0.13	0.47	—0.34	
Neemuch ..	0.26	1.15	—0.89	
Indore ..	1.58	2.74	—1.16	
Jubbulpore ..	0.04	1.87	—1.83	
Saugor ..	0.37	1.33	—0.96	
Hoshangabad ..	0.59	2.26	—1 67	
Khandwa ..	1.12	2.35	—1.23	
Akola ..	1.78	2.63	—0 85	
Amraoti ..	1.01	3.24	—2.23	
Nagpur ..	3.29	4.18	—0.89	
Chanda ..	4.85	3.57	1.28	
Raipur ..	2.47	3.40	0.93	
Bombay ..	17.38	8.25	+9.13	
Ratnagiri ..	12.60	17.28	—4.68	
Marmagoa ..	8.80	18.22	—9.42	
Karwar ..	15.40	23.12	—7.22	
Malegaon ..	5 83	2.80	+3.03	
Ahmednagar ..	5.22	3.37	1.85	
Poona ..	4.17	2.74	+1.43	
Sholapur ..	3.14	3.09	+0.05	
Bijapur ..	1.88	2.60	—0.72	
Belgaum ..	3.58	4.51	—0.93	
Aurangabad ..	6.0.	3.07	+2.96	
Nizamabad (Indur.)	4.61	2.69	+1.92	
Hyderabad ..	3.78	2.75	+1.03	
Mangalore ..	29.31	23.29	+6.02	
Calicut ..	28.54	21·01	+7.53	
Cochin ..	19.88	17.05	+2.83	
Trivandrum ..	10.82	8.63	+2.19	
Colombo ..		5.90		
Masulipatam ..	2.71	2.63	+0.08	
Bellary ..	1.80	1.22	+0.58	
Cuddapah ..	3.08	1.61	+1.47	
Madras ..	0.26	1.18	—0.92	
Bangalore ..	1.84	2.15	—0.31	
Coimbatore ..	1.47	1.02	+0.45	
Trichinopoly ..	1.46	0.81	+0.65	
Negapatam ..		0.65		

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
June 17.

		Rs. a. p.
HADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	,,	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705 ..	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill ..	,,	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal) ..	,,	0 15 0
Phoneix	,,	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	,,	0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia) ..	,,	0 15 0
Kaliamardan ..	,,	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	,,	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 9
David Mill	,,	0 15 9
Apollo Mill	,,	0 15 3
Moon Mill	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant) ..	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	,,	0 14 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 3
Rachael	,,	0 14 3
Palkhi	,,	0 14 6
Maher	,,	0 14 9
Kechhwa	,,	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance) ..	,,	1 0 3
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance) ..	,,	0 15 3
Century	,,	0 15 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 3
1386 Tata	,,	2 12 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	4 0 0
Pearl Pabaney ..	,,	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 962	,,	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur		10 0 0
58000 Kurla ..		8 2 0
1325 Morarj		5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney ..	,,	7 10 0
Hindustan ..		7 10 0
E. D. Rachael ..	,,	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent ..	,,	2 3 6
Apollo David ..	,,	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF 50 YEARS RENOWNED
BATLIWALLA Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills .. Re 1.
To prevent Malaria, Influenza, May, Jungle fevers and Kala-azar etc.
Other Preparations :—

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for Itches and Ringworm. Price As. 6 per bottle.
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BATLIWALLA'S TONIC SYRUP eases cough, dries up phlegm relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling, Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S BALM (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases, Price As. 12 per bottle
BATLIWALLA'S QUININE TABLETS two grs. Price Rs. 1-12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER, price As. 6 per bottle.

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SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA
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P. O. Cadell Road, Bombay No. 14
Tel. Address.— 'Cawashapaur Bombe

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Bombay, June 17.

In spite of better London quotations the local silver market opened quiet. Shanghai exchange was rather easy. There was some selling by local operators and prices ruled easy. At the decline there was little covering and prices ruled steady. In the later trading prices again declined and closed as under:—

Official quotation as per the Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.:—

New York Silver 57 0 0

Shanghai Exchange opened 2-6 15/16 closed 2-6 3/4.

Jaishta opened 59-11-6. Highest 59-13-6. Lowest 59-8-0 closed 59-9-6.

Ashad opened 59-13-0 Highest 59-14-6. Lowest 59-9-0 closed 59-10-6.

Ready Silver. Opened 59-12-0 closed 59-8-6. The Gold market ruled quiet but steady and closed as under:—

Ready Bar Gold	21	9	0
Jaishta	21	8	6
Ashad	21	8	9

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 17...

B. C. RATE--

Bank's selling T T 1|5 13|16.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 27|32.

LONDON--

Bank's selling T T 1|5 21|32.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 7|8.
Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 1/6 1|8.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 29|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bark's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 128 3|4.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P Rs. 124 3|4.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling Rs. 137 1|2.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 176.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.

CROSS RATE—

London—New York Dol, 4.85 5|8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.97.
London—Rome Liras 87.50.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49 1/2.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 17.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 13/32 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 3|4 per cent.
1 Month 4 per cent.
3 to 6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Mone Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 17.

The securities market opened weak with sellers of 3 1/2 per cent paper at Rs. 77/13' for 15th July delivery. The downward position in cash balance of the Imperial Bank was causing some anxiety to Bears. At the decline there was heavy short covering and prices closed half an anna per cent better. It is rumoured that the announcement of new floation by the Government is expected within a fortnight. Hence it appears that market is not likely to fluctuate widely. It is however believed by many prominent Brokers that the new issue requiring about rupees 10 crores of fresh borrowing is not likely to be an easy success under such monetary conditions unless it is floated on similar terms of last year. The closing quotations were reported as under:—

Bombay, June 17.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77|13.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/7.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 101/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/11.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|4.

6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 103|4

Forward Rates.—Delivery 15th July 3 1|2 p.c. Paper Rs. 77|14; 1945-55 Rs. 108-1.

Tone of market.—Dull.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 16.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	26 7/16
Forward	26 7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 16.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Weather Reports favourable—Fear of Boll-Wervil—Short Covering—Trade buying—Market rather overbought. Futures 4 to 8s point—Lower.

LOCAL.—Operators and Commission Houses Bought Better Liverpool closed stedy.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables:—

N. Y.: July Highest 16.71 (2-43 p.m.) lowest 16.40 (11.24 a.m.) on 15th instant. Market advanced on short covering and trade buying.

N. Y.: July Highest 16.85 (12.15 p.m.) lowest 16.58 (10-52 a.m.) on the 16th instant.

Liverpool, June 15.—Cold drizzling rains Eastern belt, Central belt, Arkansas and East Texas. Weekly Government weather report.—Generaily favourable but some complaints of weevil in Carolina.

Liverpool 16th instant Light rains Eastern belt. Texas Gulf Coast and Amerillo district. Market looks tired at present, but short side dangerous as think market would quickly respond to unfavourable crop accounts. Our travelling man wires from Carolinas—Receiving too much rain, which if continued, present prospects considerably reduced.

Messrs. Langley and Co. received the following cable advices from Liverpool.

Crop outlook critical. But present weather reports more favourable. Market strength emanates from large consumption and fear of Boll Weevil.

Weekly weather report mostly favourable. West Texas rains sufficient for the time being—Boll-Weevil everywhere but damage small.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Weekly weather report favourable, general rains beneficial, but some complaints of ball-weevil in the East."

"Generally good progress has been made."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 15th instant (1-50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather favourable; Chopping nearly completed; Plants jus t beginning to bloom, ball-weevil everywhere but damage small."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New Your friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Market acts temporarily overbought. Would only buy on dips."

AMERICANS.

The New York futures market ruled steady on short covering and trade support. Futures 4 to 8 points lower. The New Orleans market yesterday closed quiet futures 4 points off. Spot Cotton unchanged. The Liverpool market ruled steady on trade support sales being 10,000 Bales. At the advance there was some profit taking and closed 1 to 3 points higher.

There is a decided change in crop prospects which read better. The weekly Government weather report is favourable. There is no shortage of raiis at the moment in any part of the belt. However some complaints are being received of excessive moisture and appearance of weevil. These reports induced shorts to cover and at present values are sustained on trade support. The action of the market is not impressive as very little fresh buying is noticeable. Covering of the short interest weakens the technical situation of the market and in anticipation of weevil damage, the undertone continues steady, otherwise we see nothing in the general situation to cause material advance in the values and think it risky to be long of cotton in the face of improving crop prospects and market being overbought to some extent.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a small decline of 4 to 8 points in New York futures the local forward market opened to-day at Rs. 332/8 for Broach July/August delivery. Shorts were covering in anticipation of damage to American crop boll weevil and further support was given by Commission houses and mills. The market advanced to Rs. 335/8. There was some profit taking at the rise and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	332/8	335/8	332/8	334/8
Broach A/M.	337/8	340	337/8	339/8
Oomra July	323/8	326	323/8	325/8
Oomra D/J.	322	323/8	322	323
Bengal D/J.	291	291	289	289

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened unchanged. Later it showed better quotations. The local market opened firm but reacted on selling by those who bought in the morning. The close was quiet but steady.

Broach J/A.	336	336/8	335/8	335/8
Broach A/M.	341	341/8	340/8	340/8
Omra July	327	327	326	326
Oomra D/J.	325	325	324	324
Bengal D/J.	291	291	291	291

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 17.

Sampin closed quiet as under this morning.—

	Yen.	
June	223.90	—1.70
Sept.	229.70	—1.30
December	230.10	—0.80

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bengal 291 D/J.
Broach 340 A/M.
Broach 335 J/A.
Oomra 323 D/J.
Oomra 325 July.

Southern 329 May/June.				
Bengal	318	312	305	297
S. P.	314	30	301	293
Rajputana	318	312	305	297
Broach	345	341	335	
S. D.	354	349	344	
P. A.	357	350	343	336
K. V.	345	342	337	
Dholera	347	338	323	
Kalyan	344	341	366	
Surat	406	403	400	
Navsari	416	413	410	
Oomra No. 3	333	329	323	
C. P. No. 1	345	341	325	
C. P. No. 2	339	335	329	
Khandesh	329	325	319	
Mathia	326	322	316	
Comptah		368	364	360

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 17

		Mill Ready	Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	300/5
"	Fine	"	298/300
"	F.G.	"	293/95
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	297/300
"	F.G	"	292/93
Wardh Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	335/38
Nagpur		"	335/38
Yeotmal		"	330/32
Arvi		"	330/32
mraoti		"	324
K amgaon-Akola	"	"	325/30
Mulkapur	"	"	322/25
Khandesh			3 2
Muthia	Fine		320
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality		330/35
Purna	Average	"	325/27
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	325/27
Indore/Ujjain	"		325/30
Burwah Sanavad			325/30
Broach	Fine M.G., 333/41	July	Aug. +6/7
	F.G.,		330/32
Westerns	Good MG		327/30
Cambodia	Fine M G		382/85
Miraj/Sangl	F.G. M G		340/42
Compta	F.G.M.G.		337/.0
Dholleras			
Kadi/Viramgam			

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 17

In full-pressed Bales.	16—6—27	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	4	3,12,195	2,89,259
Central India	340	2,91,657	3,66,478
Barsi and Nagar	145	1,96,227	2,16,365
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,237	73,579
Berar	2.4	5,61862	47.933
Central Provinces	47	2,27,333	2,44, 51
Total Oomras..	740	1657 611	16,61 ,65
Dholera	1003	1,74,614	2,63,984
N.W. Provinces ..		57,276	1,29,207
Rajputana ..	164	51,777	103,617
Sind-Punjab ..		1,1 547	287,8 6
Broach	81	2,36,698	3,11,7 2
Coompta & Dharwar	2930	1,14,260	1,19130
Westerns-Northerns	1670	55593	75,978
Cocoanada ..		404	2212
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1901	26,731	45,519
Persian		4091	3,851
American.. ..	6298	276474	17:57
Egyptian and African	5640	75,292	67,231
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,147
Total	20427	28,45,628	3089,124

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 9th June.

In full pressed Bales.

15-6-27	This year	Last year.
Europe	4115	3,16,591	4,8 ,015
Japan & China	7850	13,22,916	15,54,977
Coast Ports ..		20,635	21,894
Up-country by Rail		118530	80,833
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23,98	30,136
Total	11,965	18,12,654	21,75 856

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 17:

200 Vardhman Bros. Shenabad 333
100 E. D. Sassoon Sangli 342
200 Currimbhai Comptah 340
100 Japan T. and Co. Broach 339
300 Japan T. and Co: Ujjain 323
200 Jetha Devji Nizumabad 342
100 Petit Mill Kapasin 313
200 Japan T. and Co. Belanganj 340
100 Bussan and Co. Nanded 331
100 Ralli Bros. Bengal 323
100 Ralli Bros. Broach 336

STOCK EXCHANGE

GENERAL SIRE.

Bombay, June 17.

Cotton mill shares remaintd steadier and improved from Rs. 5 to Rs. 01 due to good monsoon. It seems that one of the bull operatrs has mostly cleared his boldings through bear operators. The market is likely to be maintained at present. In cash shares there is still lack of enquiry and most of the shares are quoted nominal. Only Lakshmi, Vishnu, Sholapur, and Dawn were in request.

We quote:—

Fazul 926/4, Dveing 923/12, Pearl 592/2. Century 418/12, Nagpur 528/12, Swadeshi 518/12, Simplex 180, New Grade 323/12.

In cash shares we quote Lakshmi 6400, Vishnu 2750, Sholapur 8700, Dawn 725, Tata Steel was also firm owing to some improvement in foreign Steel prices. Ordinary closed at 59/12, def. 198/2 and second prf. at 89.

In Miceilaneous Tata Power Works were in demand at 560 and Andhra 1827 1/2.

Tata Hydros were steady at 1063/12, Tramways at 141 1/4.

Cement shares were firm. Indian Cement were steady at 197 1/2, Bundis at 27 1/4, Cutney at 175, and Shahabad done at 110.

Bank shares are steady. Imperial transacted at 1475 with partly paid at 372 1/2, Bank of India at 79 1/2, and Edward at 81 1/2 and Central at 29/10.

Bombay Burmah remains steady at 657 1/2.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	79	8
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial ..	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	372	8
Union	5	0	3	15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		27	0
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	25	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	198	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	175	
Katni Cement D.	10	..	650	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	1
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	49	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	867	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	106	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Markhana	100	5 p.c.	88	
Pandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Sachora Jamnsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	700	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	205	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	3
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	850	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	69	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1063	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	
Tata Power O... ..	1,000	..	560	0
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	197	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	292	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	653	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	190	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	2
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	38	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	5
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	662	8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.)	134	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	88	8
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	198	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	60	

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

Thacker ..	50		115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	60	225	1250	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	12
New India A ..	25	..	23	12
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1990	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0		5
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	415	
Apollo	50	..	7	12
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	5	355	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9 6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	923	12
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	290	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50		75	
Century	100	10y	418	12
Central India O.	100	16	528	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	57	8
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	151	4
Crescent ..	100	4	227	8
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	250	
David	500	..	290	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	700	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1 2	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	276	4
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	147	8
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	25	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	147	8
Fazulbhoy	100	25	926	4
Finlay	1,000	..	153	12
Framjee Petit	100	..	625	
Gokak	100	5	136	4
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	241	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1130	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	3 2	8
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	115	
Kilachand	25	..	3	6
Kohinoor		500	1250	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6400	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	70	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	127	8
Madras United ..	250	15	515	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	97	8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	127	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	150	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	23	1
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	59	28
Poenix	100	10	400	
Premier..	100	..	12	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Shokapur	1,000	200	8700	
Simplex	100	..	180	
Sir Shaparji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1625	
Swadeshi	500		518	12
Swan	90	..	165	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2750	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	975	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS				
Ahmedabad			415	0
Bombay Cotton			365	
Bombay Dyeing	917 8	925 917 8	923	12
Century ..			418	12
Centra Indu.			528	12
Colaba Land			151	4
Crescent	220	228 12 220	227	8
Edward Sassoon			147	8
Fazulbhoy	921 4	928 12 921 4	926	4
Finlays			153	12
Globe			46	4
Gokak			136	4
Indian Bleaching.. ..			241	4
Indore Malwa	380	385 380	382	8
Kohinoor			12	0
Madhowjee			126	4
Mathuradas			80	
Meyer Sassoon			97	8
Mysore			127	8
New great	320	325 320	322	8
Pearl	597 8	597 8	600	585
Pabany			276	4
Phoenix			400	
Simplex ..			1 0	
Swadeshi			518	12
Swan Mills			165	
Tata Mills			100	9
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.			77	13
Govt. Paper 5 per cent			107	15

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 16.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19 3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £116 1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1/2.
National Bank £49 5/8.
Eastern Bank £6 1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £56.
Conversion Loan £76.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101X.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £59 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £69 3/8.
Consols £54.
War Loan 5 per cent £100 5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93.
XExdividend

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Financial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 17.

Conditions in the money market continued easy with a slight increase of a temporary nature in the trade demand. The rate for call loan continues at 4 1|2 per cent., while some money was placed during the week at 4 3|4 per cent. In view of the present state of the money market, it is generally believed that the bank rate may be lowered to 5 per cent. within the next fortnight. The fixed deposit rates areas follows:—one month 4 to 4 1|2 per cent., two to six months 3 1|2 per cent. and twelve months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 10th June 1927, shows a further decline of Rs. 118.64 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 13,08,40,000 as compared with Rs. 34.99 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 16.95, a decrease of 99 per cent. under last week. Government securities are down by Rs. 31 lacs. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 37.39 lacs, Rs. 30.18 lacs and Rs. 22.91 lacs, respectively. Government deposits as well as other deposits are down, the former by Rs. 110.17 lacs to Rs. 7.95 crores and the latter by Rs. 131.65 lacs to Rs. 67.74 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market steady conditions prevailed and this being the settlement week a large amount of budli business was transacted at a difference of 1 1|2 annas yielding about 5 per cent. for a month. Heavy deliveries were made to the extent of about R90 lacs in 3 1|2 per cent. paper. These being successfully financed, the market assumed a steady tone. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper is quoted at Rs. 77-13 and 1945-55 Loan at Rs. 108. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 102-6 and Rs. 103-4. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds kept steady at Rs. 106-5. 6 per cent. 1927 and 1930 Bonds, changed hands at Rs. 100-11, and Rs. 105-4, 1931 at Rs. 106-8 and 1932 at Rs. 107-11. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loans were placed at Rs. 112-14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan is steady at Rs. 80.

With the setting in of the slack season it is generally believed that the announcement of the Government of India rupee loan will be forthcoming within the next three weeks and speculation is rife as to the rate at which the new loan will be issued either to cash subscriptions or conversions.

The currency return as of 7th June 1927, shows a slight decline of Rs. 9.20 lacs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 171.35 crores. Silver coins have likewise declined by Rs. 9.19 lacs to Rs. 95.10 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores and Rs. 8.92 crores, respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 78.07.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady but dull throughout the week with sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 5-7|8d. and buyers at 1s. 5-29|32d. However, upon Government accepting tenders at 1s. 5-7|8d. the rate declined by 1|32d., the closing quotation being sellers 1s. 5-27|32d. and buyers is 5-7 8d. Export bills showing were to a small extent in the principal markets, while on the other hand, the enquiry for remittances including that for bullion continued on a limited scale. Allotment by Government of tenders at 1s. 5-7-8d., brought about a further quiet feeling in the market as Government is following the market on a scale down; but perhaps the one redeeming feature is, that the amount to be offered next week has been reduced from £750,000 to £500,000.

The following are the closing quotations:—June to August 1s. 5-27|32d., September 1s. 5-7|8d., October 1s. 5-32d. November|December 1s. 5-15|16d., January 1s. 5-31|32d., February 1s. 5-15|16d. and March 1s. 5-29|32d.

A Press communique issued by the Controller of currency of the 15th instant states that tenders to the amount of £140,000 at 1s. 5-29|32d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £930,000 at 1s. 5-7|8d. were received and these tenderers received approximately 65 1|2 per cent. of their tenders. Other tenders at lower rates were repected. £500,000 will be offered on Wednesday the 22nd June on the same conditions as previously announced.

The New York sterling quotation steady during the week at £4 85-11|16, the closing quotation being £4.85-5|8. French francs also kept steady at 124.02 and the Belga at 34.97. The Italian lira appreciated from 88.25 to 87.50.

GOLD.

In spite of this being the settlement week the gold market contained dull with hardly any feature of note. Rates fluctuated within the narrow limits of about three pies. Some carry-over business was done during the week. The daily average offtake is unchanged at about 15,000 tolas, while stocks on hand have increased to about 5 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London kept steady at 84s. 11 1|2d. throughout the week except on Tuesday when the rate fell to 84s. 11d. The price of sovereigns was almost unchanged at Rs. 13-10 and Rs. 13-9 for ready and forward. In our market, the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21|8|6 and Rs. 21|8|3 for ready and 16th June settlement and Rs. 21|8|9 and Rs. 21|8|6 for 15th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £78,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present weeks shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £293,500, and from Durban £258,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 61,34,381 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £27,500.

SILVER.

The price of silver fluctuated within a margin of about seven annas per 100 tolas, business passing being on a restricted scale. China banks and also America bought in the local market mainly to cover previous sales. Calcutta speculators have been comparatively inactive this week. Price of ready silver opened at Rs. 60-2, declined to Rs. 59-13, improved to Rs. 60-1 and closes at Rs. 59-11. The average daily offtake is almost unchanged at 150 bars, while stocks on hand, due to heavy arrivals have increased to 63,000 bars. In view of the declining offtake and the presence of the slack season, the undertone of the market is considered heavy. In Shanghai, the rate for T.T. on London declined from 2s. 7-3|8d. to 2s. 7-3|16d., improved to 2s. 7-1|4d., but subsequently declined and closed easy at 2s. 7d. The price of silver in London also declined from 26-3|8d. to 26 1|4d., but improved and closes at 26-7|16d., both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 60|2 and Rs. 89|11 for ready, Rs. 60|3 and Rs. 59-12 for 20th June settlement and R60-4 and Rs.59|14 for 19th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £5,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £228,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 3,761 bars and Rs. 18,193 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £35,000.

SHARES.

The easy feeling reported last week continued during the period under review with with a further decline in the price of cotton mill shares mainly due to unloading by weak holders rather than to any outside influence. The tone of the market at the close may be regarded as uncertain. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 927|8-917|8; Century Rs. 430-411|4, Central India Rs. 533|12|523|12; Crescent Rs. 235-220; Fazulbhoy Rs. 951|4-921|4; Madhowji Rs. 132|8-126|4; New Great Rs. 331|4-320; Pearls Rs. 615 585, Simplex Rs. 181|4-175 and Swadeshi Rs. 527|8-513|12.

The miscellaneous section also declined in sympathy with the cotton mill shares. Tata Iron Ordys. declined from Rs. 58|8 to Rs. 57, and Defds. from Rs. 196|4 to Rs. 187|8. Alcocks receded from Rs. 307|8 to Rs. 290. Andhra Valleys were steady at Rs. 830, while Tata Hydros declined from Rs. 1,075 to Rs. 1;061|4. Bombay Trams were slightly down to Rs. 140. Cement shares kept steady during the week, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 26|4, Katni Ordys. at Rs. 172|8 and Defds. at Rs. 650. Among Railway shares Ahmd. Prantij and Tapti Valleys show slight improvement to Rs. 875 and Rs. 705 respectively, while other shares are unchanged.

Imperial Bank shares were slightly easy, the rate declined from Rs. 1480 to Rs. 1475. Contributories remained unchanged at Rs. 372|8. Bank of India and Central Bank shares were steady at Rs. 79|4 and Rs. 29|10, respectively.

PIECE GOODS.

Bombay, June 17.

The Bombay Piece-goods market for local mill-made cloth have continued steady with moderate sales by manufaturers. Some Indore mills are said to have sold about 4,000 bales at a good price and further offers are being made by the dealers. Ahmedabad mills are doing pretty well but local mills are not sharing due proportion of business. As a result of rejection of the Tariff Board reports recommendations, the Mill-owners' Association is thinking seriously as to what measures should be adopted to relieve the situation. Some vogue reports are current regarding a cut in the wages of labour but we believe it will be suicidal policy if adopted as only strong nerves of Labourers which alone and alone can help the mills in raising their output and meet foreign competition to some extent. Nothing definte is known so far as to what course the mills are going to pursue but in the meantime, *a meeting of the All-India Mill-owners is conveyed in the course of the next week.*

There is a decided falling off in the demand of Manchester goods. Prices are steadily maintained for grey shirtings. Drills are said to rule steady and jaconets are occasionally in demand. Whites are keeping in dull demand and prospects of any improvement in the demand in the near future are unlikely.

Japanese cloth is ruling rather steady with a moderate demand. No important business is reported in the course of the week.

Reports received by to-day's mail show that the most noticeable features during the week ending 25th ultimo has been the firmness displayed by sellers of both yarn and cloth, and an exceptionally keen fight between buyers and sellers has been in progress all the time. There has been a considerable amount of enquiry from many quarters, but for the reasons stated above, the actual business transpiring has not been on very liberal scale. The financial anxieties alluded are still a source of considerable worry to all phases of the trade, and it seems probable that troubles of this kind are likely to crop up in various directions where conditions are potently ripe for such happenings. In the yarn section, prices has not proved such a formidable object in Egyptian counts as in Americans and the bulk of spinners have done a fairly satisfactory trade.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are at under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS,		
Rall's Fari No. 20039	×37 1/2/3	8 12 0
„ 10,0000	..45× „	10 6 0
„ No. 33,000	..45× ..	9 0 0
„ No. 2800	37×	8 0 0
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..	
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..	9 8 0
„ No. 16000..	..	10 0 0
„ No. 17000 .	..	10 8 0
Graham's No. 2730..39	..	8 10 0
„ No. 2750..45	..	10 6 0
Dewhursts B.B.B..38×38 1/2..		15 4 0
„ B.B. ..38×38.. 1/2..		13 0 0
„ Rupe No. 5..38×38 1/2		
Ritchie's No. 510..39×37 1/2 38		8 8 0
yon's Shunker	..39× „	
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38 .	12 0 0
GREY DRILLS.		
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40 ..	14 8 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	.29×40 ..	13 12 0
GREY JACONETS		
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5 9 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..4 14 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4 10 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..4 15 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS		
Lepmann's No. 1500	32×42	17 10 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	21 4 0
WHITE MULLS		
Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..6 8 0
„ No. 69	..46×19	..6 4 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..8 0 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..8 12 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..6 4 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	.. 0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..6 2 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..6 2 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..4 2 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	12 12 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5 6 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2 12 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..3 0 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3 8 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..4 0 0
„ 1K-4K38" 43"48"53×18Aug.		
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..5 12 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 86.999	..40×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..0 0 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5 0 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.		
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..3 4 0
„ No. 6181 ..	„	..3 2 0
„ No. 1850 ..	„ ..	
„ No. 1900 ..	„ ..	
„ No. 2600 ..	„ ..	
„ No. 21021 ..	„	..3 8 0
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	..4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	..3 10 0
No. 95950-97970		
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..5 8 0
„ TipooW/WWW34	×18	..4 12 0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..4 12 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..5 0 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	..3 4 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	..4 12 0
Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510		
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..3 4 0
I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car" ..	..	..3 0 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchanged

No.	666 Shirtings	383×8Net		
„	2500 Shirtings	36×40	..12	8 0
„	5151 „	44×38 „	..10	2 0
„	4141 „	44×38 „ „..	9	14 0
„	5544 „	44×38 „ ..	9	11 0
„	44000 „	48×38 „ ..	9	12 0
„	3800 „	44×38 „ ..	14	14 0
„	39000 „	44×38 „ „..	12	12 0
„	9898 „	38×38 „ „..	11	8 0
„	4500 „	44×38 „ „..	13	0 0
„	6600 „	44×38 „ „..	9	2 0
„	9999 „	44×38 „ „..	13	0 0
„	7777 „	36×40 „ „..	13	8 0
„	7500 „	36×40 „ „..	11	13 0
„	3 Λ Globe	36×40 „ „..	14	13 0
„	„ 6000	„ „..	14	13 0
'C"Sheetings		..30×36Ex.Bond	7	10 0
9"Dragons		..30+36 Ex. Bond	7	14 0
Elephant"Drills		..29×40 „	..12	12 0
Duck" Drills		..26×40 „	10	4 0

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. P. Crystal and Co.).

Bombay, June 17.

Since we wrote last Thursday there have been fairly heavy fluctuations, with the nett result as under:—

	July	Jany.
New York 8/6/27	16.37	17.03
New York 16/6/27	16.65	17.31
	+.28	+.28
	July	Jany.
Liverpool 8/6/27	8.76	9.00
Liverpool 16/6/27	8.86	9.08
	+.10	+.08

Considering that quite good rains were received during the week in Western Texas, and on the whole the weather reports have not been unfavourable, the Home markets have been remarkably steady. Yesterday we received the following cable from one of our Liverpool friends:—

"The most powerful inducence on the market at present is weather. Liverpool market is without special features. The Local feeling is bullish."

Here in India the Monsoon has started and as far as Bombay is concerned we have had a large fall of rain. The upcountry reports indicate that up to the present fair rains have fallen and that cloud is heavy. This good rain has eased the market, and as we write our parity is some three Rupees easier than it has been for some weeks.

It is most difficult to take any strong view of the market for the immediate future. It is obviously a weather market in American and having said that we have said all there is to say. We all know what can be done at this time of the year in America with a little help from weather reports and the insect allies of the Bull party. On the whole we are inclined to take the view that as the market has taken practically no notice of the rainfall in West Texas, it will take a lot of good weather reports to take prices down much further, while any bad weather, reports will react strongly on a market which wants to go up. We accordingly favour the bull side of the market, but advise cautious operations in easy markets.

There is very little to report of the local market: There has been a little buying by Japanese Exporters of ready cotton to fill up ships sailing to Japan, but fresh business both for Japan and the Continent has been very scanty. Local Mills are only buying a little from hand to mouth. At the same time stocks here are not heavy and there is no pressure to sell. Office business has been small and the chief operators are from bazaar.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

Karachi, June 14.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co. Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi.)

Since our last report the business in Railway shares has been transacted on a larger scale. Some lots of Larkhanas and the Upper Sinds were offered and readily absorbed, the former were done upto Rs. 88/- per share and the latter at Rs. 83/- per share. The Sind Lights are neglected.

In Electrics, the business in Karachi Electrics is difficult on account of the shortage of the scrip while Hyderabad Electrics have been placed at Rs. 105/- per share and readily absorbed, the scrip looks like still firming up in view of the approaching dividend.

(Messrs Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay)

Name of the Company.	Paid up Value.			Present Value. X. D.		
Sind Lights	100	0	0	147	0	0
Sind Lighterage	150	0	0	130	0	0
Larkana Jacobabad	100	0	0	88	0	0
Upper Sinds	100	0	0	83	0	0
ELECTRICS.						
Karachi Electries	100	0	0	101	0	0
Hydcrabad Electrics	100	0	0	105	0	0
DEBENTURES.						
6 p. c. Karachi Port Trust	100	0	0	111	12	0
FLOUR MILLS.						
Karachi Flour Mills	80	0	0	115	0	0
Indian Four Mills	60	0	0	110	0	0
Century Flour Mills	100	0	0	100	0	0

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 17.

Since our last report Prices ruled easier both in respect to Ready and Forward Positions during the early part of the week under review. Then the market ruled steady during the latter half of the week by evidencing a rise of about 2 Annas per cwt. in Spot Prices and of about 4 to 5d. per cwt. in Forward prices but again at the end of the week prices have tended to an ease. Accordingly Spot Prices record a drop of about 2 to 3 Annas per cwt. and Forward Prices register on the whole a drop of about 3d. per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 15/7 and Rs. 15/4 for Java and Rs. 15/10 and Rs. 15/8 for B. R. B. Beet Ready Sugar and sh. 15/2 and sh. 14/11 for June, sh. 15/2 and sh. 14/9 for July/Aug/Sept. and sh. 15/4 and sh. 14/11 1/2 for Octo/Nov/Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar and sh. 15/6 and sh. 15/1 for June, sh. 15/6 and sh. 15/ for July/Aug/Sept. and sh. 15/8 and sh. 15/3 for Octo/Nov/Dec. Shipment for Jamnagar C.I.F. Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at 1,70,000 Bags of Java and B. R. B. Beet Sugar.

The following are the Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 10/4 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. June sh 14/11 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. puly/Aug/Sept sh 14/11 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/2 per cwt FBH.

Jamnagar C I F—June sh 15/3 per cwt FBH.

July/Aug/Sept sh 15/3 per cwt FBH.

Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/6 per wet FBH.

B R B Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/8 per cwt.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 17.

Since our last report we experienced a lower market both for Ready and Forward positions with lower advices from Java. London and America till 13th inst. when *the prices for July September touched* 14/11s. F. B. Harbour and on the 14d. reports from Java and London were strong and dealers having more confidence in lower prices and there being few sellers prices jumped up to 15/3s. F. B. Harbour and a large business was done in July to December shipments at 147/11s. to 15/5s. F B. H. terms. On the 16th the reports from all markets were again quieter, prices began to say with little business doing. There was good demand for ready Sugars at lower rates.

Karachi and Calcutta also reported steadier markets with good busines doing.

Java reported unsettled market with forced liquidations and prices touched bottom viz., 15.75 gilders on the 11th inst. and on free buying by Europeans prices improved half a gilder till 15th and later on eased again on lower advices from New York. It is reported that large quantity has been bought for Europe and India.

London terminals touched lowest on 13d. quoting for August/October and December 14/11 1/4-14/3 3/4 and 14/3s. respectively and highest on 15th quoting 15/3 3/4d.-14/7 7/2s. and 14/6d. for same positions. American quoted lowest on 16th for September/December and March at 2.73-2-83 and 2.65 and highest on 15th quoting 2.81-2.91 and 2.70 for same positions.

Prices having gone down considerably there is more disposition to buy by general trade and good business is being done in all the markets.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 15/4—15/1s. F. B. Harbour stocks 80.000 bags.

T M. O. June/September—15s.

T M O. October/December 15/2s.

T M O. January/March 15/4s.

Beet Rs. 15/4—15/1s. B. F. Harbour stocks 80,000 bags.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(Messrs. Pitamber and Co.)

Bombay, June 17.

S.S. "Kohinoor" arrived with Deshargarh Coal. No business of importance is reported during the week and the market continues quiet.

Owing to lack of demand and the breaking of Monsoon the tone seems rather easier.

Steamers discharging in the stream.

S.S. "Kohinoor" Deshargarh, Andrew Yule and Co.

Steamers due with Coal cargoes.

20-6-27.—S.S. "Nethergate" Desh-Seebl Poah, Andrew Yule and Co.

26-6-27.—S.S. "Cape Point" Bengal Selt 1st Grade, Balmer Lawrie and Co.

S.S. "Baron Glencomer" Witbank, Turner Morrison and Co.

S.S. "Bombonnais" Northern Navigation, Killick Nixon and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality.	C.I.F.	ExScales Darukhana.
Northern Navigation	Sh. 28-6	Rs. 23-0
Durban Navigation	Sh. 28-8	Rs.
Deshrfarh	Rs. 18-12	Rs. 20-8
Bengal Selected	Rs. 17-12	Rs. 20-0
1st Grade	Rs. 17-8	Rs. 19-8

(For other Commercial see Page 12.)

Miss Beatrice Lillie advises PHOSFERINE

Lady Peel, more familiarly known to playgoers as the famous Revue Artiste of the London and New York "Charlot Revues," *writes*:—

"IT is quite true to say that Phosferine helps me to do that "little bit more" with the pace and zest which pleases the public. As one must work hard at being successful, and it needs a lot of unsparing and unflagging effort to keep it up, Phosferine always makes me feel sure that my stock of energy is well on the right side. I am sure that even the most overworked man or woman will in a short time agree with me that Phosferine makes the pressure of work less serious, and the enjoyment of leisure more frequent."

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Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

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LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Anæsthetic, Para or mixed, or due to any origin promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those for fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set.

Dr. Fernandes, Major, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, after examining our patient under treatment states—She says she hopeful of a complete recovery. P Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Coonada—I am cured by yours alone.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, interna and external at Rs. 10 per set.

Mr. J. L. Proctor, Bombay—Cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., In-charge, Police Hospital, Puri:—Used in two cases and found good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. Capt. A.T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS

BHAGALPUR & MIHIJAM. Tel. Add CHEMIST. Bhagalpur. Also from THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD., BOMBAY

PROSECUTION "PATCHING UP THINGS."

MR. NARIMAN OBJECTS TO INTRODUCTION OF NEW MATTERS.

MR. HARVEY'S RE-EXAMINATION ENDS.

Further hearing in Harvey-Nariman case was resumed on Friday afternoon before Mr. H. P. Dastoor, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Mr. Walker, the Public Prosecutor, produced at the ontset a copy of the report made by Mr. Harvey on the 23rd of January 1924. It was allowed as a fresh exhibit by the Magistrate.

COST OF EXHIBITS.

Mr. Baker produced before the Court on behalf of the Lloyds Bank Ltd., a certified copy of the account of Major Parcelle for the year 1923, 24 and 25, that was asked by Mr. Nariman. Mr. Nariman again raised a point as to the cost of the copy of those accounts. He objected to the payment of cost on grounds of principle. In his opinion an accused person was entitled to have cost-free any document that was relevant to the case. He wanted the ruling of the Court whether the document in question was not a relevant document. The copy of accounts was taken as a fresh exhibit. It was decided that the accused had to pay the costs.

MR. HARVEY'S RE-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Velinkar: (To Mr. Harvey) dealing with what happened at the Back Bay Enquiry Committee, you have described it as a trifling matter. Have you named any subordinate in those proceedings or did you take the responsibility on yourself?

Mr. Harvey: I have taken the responsibility on myself.

Mr. Velinkar: You have said in your cross-examination that no enquiries were made about the secret commissions from firms. What do you mean by it?

Mr. Harvey: I meant that I had made no enquiries.

At this stage there was a great wrangle in the Court when the witness wanted to correct a date in his examination-chief. Mr. Nariman objected to the change as it would entirely change the aspect of the case so far that particular point was concerned. His further contention was that the witness had got two more chances to correct the date if he wanted but he had done nothing of the kind. The prosecution did not want that date as it, perhaps, did not suit their arrangements. Mr. Nariman very strongly maintained that there was no ambiguity about the case.

Mr. Velinkar: Did you make any statement regarding the discovery of the documents Z3 to Z6?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: When?

Mr. Harvey: On the morning of 9th of April.

Mr. Velinkar: Did you tell your solicitors that there was a mistake?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar. Will you now give the Court your reasons why you said that 7|8 inches bars must have been required for 39 feet piles in 1922. (To the Court) The witness had no opportunity to give reasons categorically.

Mr. Nariman objected to the question.

Mr. Velinkar: I don't understand this.

"PATCHING UP THINGS."

Mr. Nariman: I don't understand prosecution patching up things. (To the Court) If it is a new matter I must have my right of cross-examination. I object in the first place to the new matter being introduced in the re-examination.

Mr. Velinkar explaining said that the witness had made certain calculations on those documents. Statement was made by the witness that Mr. Hamid counted the bars. He was now going to prove that Mr. Hamid had gone to Worli and examined the bars.

Mr. Nariman: I challenge Counsel's statement. In his cross-examination the witness was not stopped from explaining that point. Prosecution cannot invent new theories in the re-examination. They must stick up to their old evidence. They must not be allowed to alter statements once made.

Mr. Velinkar: (To Mr. Harvey) will you give reasons why 7|8 inches bars had been required?

Mr. Harvey: From calculations now made I find that 7|8 inches bars were required for 19 feet piles with the mixture of concrete which we were using at the time.

Mr. Nariman: Here again I want my right of cross-examination.

Mr. Velinkar: Have you proof in your possession that Hamid did go to Worli and counted the stock?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: You were not permitted to give that proof when the cross-examination was going on?

Mr. Harvey: No. I was not allowed.

Mr. Velinkar: Will you now tell the Court what your proof is?

Mr. Harvey: We had intended, as I have already stated, ordering special bars for piles for Worli, Dharavi and Haines Road chawls. 163 chawls at Worli, 90 at Dharavi and 25 at Haines Road, i.e., in all 278 chawls.

Mr. Velinkar: How many bars did you require in all?

Mr. Harvey: 1, 15, 648. Of these 80,000 bars had already been ordered and a balance of 35,648 bars had to be found elsewhere. They would not be found unless piles were manufactured up to 8th of August.

Mr. Velinkar: Had you any information in your office as to how many piles were manufactured?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Velinkar: You have Hamid's record on this matter?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. I find from the bills of pile manufacturers that piles for 32 chawls had been manufactured equal to 13, 312 bars.

Mr. Velinkar: What was the total of 7|8 inches and 3|4 inches bars in Hamid's stock?

Mr. Harvey: 22, 397. In all there were 80,000 plus 13,312 plus 22,397 equal to 1,15,709 bars.

"DEPOSING OR DICTATING"

Mr. Nariman: Is the witness giving evidence or Counsel dictating to him?

Mr. Velinkar: Is there any difference?

Mr. Harvey: Only 61 bars in excess.

Mr. Velinkar: Would it have been possible to calculate with deadly accuracy the number of bars without counting them?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Velinkar: When were 5|8 inches bars officially authorised?

Mr. Harvey: When I signed the plan which I have given in the case.

MR. NARIMAN'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Nariman once more objected to the new explanation. He argued that the witness was dealing with quite a different thing. It was altogether a new matter and as a consequence he wanted to exercise his right of cross-examination.

Mr. Velinkar: When did you find that the documents were missing?

Mr. Harvey: I found Hamid's statement missing after Salebhoy's order was delivered. That was in the end of December 1922.

Mr. Velinkar: What other documents are missing?

Mr. Harvey: Statements showing the balance of steel which Hamid had on hand from time to time. I find them missing for a period relating to it. The first pile register is also missing.

NO DOCUMENTS REMOVED.

Mr. Velinkar: It is suggested that you have removed those documents. Did you?

Mr. Harvey: I never removed any documents except those which I have produced before the Court.

Mr. Velinkar: To whose interest would it be to remove those documents?

Mr. Nariman objected to the question being put.

Mr. Velinkar: What do you mean by missing? Were they lost in the Office or did they disappear in any other way?

Mr. Nariman: I very strongly object to this question.

Mr. Velinkar: Mr. Nariman quibbles at words and splits hair. (To the Magistrate) I want to find from the witness whether those documents are missing in the Court or they are abstracted from the Office.

Mr. Velinkar: (To Mr. Harvey) In your examination-chief, dealing with the answers given in the Council by the General Member, then Mr. and now Sir Cowasji Jehangir, you have called them false. What did you mean by "false"? (To the Court) The word "false" has got a sting and I want to remove it.

The Court did not want the meaning of the word "false" to be defined by the witness.

Mr. Velinkar: (To Mr. Harvey) Did you produce such documents as you found in your piles?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: When did you know that a large number of documents were not there?

Mr. Harvey: After my examination-chief.

Mr. Velinkar: Have you got second pile register?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: I object. It is again a new matter. I want to examine the witness on this new document.

Mr. Velinkar: (To the Court) In the second pile register there is a reference to the first and hence it an important document.

Mr. Velinkar: Have you any reference about the previous register?

Mr. Harvey: I have got it in one of the books in my possession.

Mr. Velinkar: Have you any letter from the Acting Chairman of the Improvement Trust bearing on the Dharavi scheme?

Mr. Harvey: Yes, I have got a letter.

Mr. Nariman: Let the whole correspondence about the Dharavi scheme be put in. Why one letter alone?

MAGISTRATE READS LETTER

The letter was handed over to the Magistrate who read it.

Mr. Velinkar explained that in his letter, the Acting Chairman of the Improvement Trust had promised land at Dharavi for construction of chawls.

Mr. Velinkar: (To Mr. Harvey) Before the construction of chawls had been commenced you had contemplated using single piles?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: When did you decide to use double piles?

Mr. Harvey: Before any work was actually started.

Mr. Velinkar: You have said to Mr. Nariman that you have never heard of anybody ordering materials four years in advance of the scheme. Did you ever order materials four years in advance?

Mr. Harvey: No. Not in my division.

Mr. Velinkar: Have you got any document to show that materials had to be ordered well in advance of the starting of a scheme?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. I have got a letter from Mr. Sykes stating that materials had to be ordered in advance.

Mr. Velinkar: Was there any necessity to order 1|4 inches and 3|16 inches bars for wiring?

Mr. Harvey: No. There was no necessity to order these bars since Hamid's indent showed large supplies of 1|4 inch bars and in addition he had included 3|16 inches bars.

Mr. Velinkar: Was there any sanction for the scheme?

Mr. Harvey: There was the general administrative sanction for 50,000 tenements.

Mr. Velinkar: Do you know the names of the Manufacturers with whom the High Commissioner places his order?

Mr. Harvey: I don't know.

INDENT FOR STEEL.

Mr. Velinkar: Dealing with the indent of George Servide and Co., you have said that there was an indent for 2,000 tons of steel. Can you tell us for what period were the indents for 20,000 tons placed with George Service and Co?

Mr. Harvey: For 1921-22 and three months of 1922-23. In all for 15 months.

Mr. Nariman: Whenever I asked abont George Service and Co., the witness told that he had nothing to do with that firm as the orders with that firm were placed before he took charge of the Department. How can the witness now thrust in any fresh evidence in that behalf?

Mr. Velinkar: (To Mr. Harvey) How do you say that the orders were not in excess?

Mr. Harvey: There was a programme of 22 chawls in the first year and of 55 in the second. The order was sufficient for 22 chawls for the first year and 14 chawls for the three months of the second year. For 36 chawls 1,920 tons of steel were required and the order was placed for 2000 tons.

Mr. Nariman: This is contrary to what has been stated in the report of the Development Department. According to that report only 26 chawls had to be constructed during that period.

Mr. Velinkar: Then the order for 2,000 tons was not in excess?

Mr. Harvey: It was in excess only by 80 tons.

Mr. Velinkar: Which were the two indents that made the total of 4,100 tons? How is the difference of 1,300 tons to be accounted for?

Mr. Harvey: There was a programme of 56 chawls for the end of March 1923, whereas our indents were for October 1923. Our programme for 1923-24 was for 75 chawls We though one half of them would be constructed by October 1923 i.e. 37 1|2 chawls. Taking each chawl to require 35 tons of steel, those chawls would have required 1,312 tons over and above 2,800 tons. This makes the total of 4,100 tons of steel.

SCOPE OF RE-EXAMINATION

Mr. Nariman: I object to this reply. In a case of this nature attempt will be made by the prosecution to wipe out certain evidence which is not favourable to them. I don't think there is anything left that requires further elucidation. The purpose of a re-examination is not to undo the evidence given in the cross-examination. The witness should not be permitted to thrust in a reply which is not at all relevant to the case.

If your Worship so desires I shall quote important authorities to explain what exactly a re-examination means.

Mr. Velinkar: (To Mr. Harvey) To the question whether there was any provision in the budget for Dharavi Scheme your answer was that you did not think that there was any provision. How do you explain?

Mr. Harvey: There was no land in 1922-23 but there was a provision of land for 1924-25.

After several more questions had been asked and answered, the re-examination was concluded at 5-30 p.m. Further hearing of the case will be continued on Monday morning when, in all probability, Mr. Hamid will be examined.

HINDUS IN LAHORE MUNICIPALITY

NEGOTIATIONS FOR ENTRY STILL GOING

LAHORE, June 16.

Raja Narendranath, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, to-day, stated that the reports regarding the Conference between Malik Ferozkhan Noon, Minister for Local Self-Government and the Raja Saheb, on the question of the entry of the Hindus in the Lahore Municipal Committee are premature and not authenticated. The Raja, as a member of the Sub-committee appointed to enter into negotiations with the Minister on behalf of the Hindu Sabha, is still carrying on negotiations, which are strictly private. Nothing has been disclosed so far of the decisions.—A.P.

DOING ESPIONAE WORK FOR ENGOLAND

COMMANDER KLEPIKOFF SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, June 16.

Moscow.—The Military and Naval Tribunal at Kronstadt had sentenced to death Commander Klepikoff who was charged with doing espionage work for England. His wife has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment on charge of complicity. It is alleged that Klepikoff handed to the representative of the British Intelligence Service residing in Finland, information regarding the Soviet armed forces and navy.—Reuter.

EXECUTION OF ELVENGREN

SOVIET REPLY CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY

LONDON, June 16.

Helsingfors.—Soviet Government's reply with regard to reasons for the execution of Elvengren is considered inadequate by the Finnish Government who have asked for further explanation.—Reuter.

The Sind Local Bodies Conference which will be held on 25th and 26th June at Karachi under the auspices of the local municipality will be presided over by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai of Bombay. Sir Hidayatulla will open the conference and the municipal exhibition showing the progress of Karachi Municipality since it was started and the plans of its future development.—Free Press.

At a special meeting of Dibrugarh sahitya sabha, Moulavi Mafizudding Ahmed was elected the President of the All-Assam Literary conference which meets during the Puja holidays.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK

	June 17.
Precious closing rate	16.65
To-day's opening rate	16.72
Difference	plus .07
To-day's closing rate	16.51
Difference	—.14

LIVERPOOL

	June 17.
Previous closing rate	8.86
To-day's opening	8.86
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing rate	8.95
Difference	plus .09

Broach July expected to open 330-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, June 17.
Silver ready	26-2-0
Difference	0-5-0 lower
Silver forward	26-2-0
Difference	0-5-0 lower

Tone of market: India sold.

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS

TO BE REMOVED TO A NEW BUILDING

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and office will shortly be removed to Hari Building, opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

CORPORATION AND PRESIDENT PATEL.

MEMBERSHIP AN HONOUR TO THE BODY

DISCUSSION ON BURIAL PASSES

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Friday two interesting questions were discussed, viz:—(1) relating to the burial pass issued by the Municipal Ramoshi and (2) granting of leave of absence ao Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.

On the first question Dr. R. M. Mistry led the attack.

The second question raised a mild protest from some Corporators who took an umbrage that Mr. Patel did not write to the Corporation himself asking for leave. This they considered as wanting in courtesy.

The Commissioner explained what he had done in respect to this matters. The leave of absence was subsequently granted to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel as well as to Mr. Jamnadas Mr. Mehta.

RAMOSHIS AND BURIAL PASSES.

Consideration was given to the report of the Executive Health Officer for the first quarter of 1927.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved that the report be recorded. Dr. Mistry urged the corporation toeffect some charge in the present system of issuing burial passes by the Municipal Ramoshis without the receipt of the medical certificate as to the cause of death.

Dr. J. V. Choksey seconded the proposition.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Dr. M. N. Bulsara suggested that the duty of issuing passes should be transferred to the Medical Registras or the Medical fractitioners.

Dr. M. C. Javle suggested to the Commissioner to notify the public that Municipal Ramoshi's pass was not necessary if there was a medical certificate.

TO HUNT FOR A DOCTOR!

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said the Ramoshi's pass was only to collect information for the Municipal registers. to locate the place of death. He thought it would be quite intolerable if in case of death one had to hunt for a doctor for a death certificate at midnight.

COMMISSIONER'S ASSURANCE.

The Commissioner said there were two points on which the Coroner generally blamed the Municipal administration. The one was, the remarks during inquests on house collapses, that the Municipality ought to inspect the houses that they were in good order and safe for human habitation and the other which was occasional was in regard to the issuing of burial passes by the Ramoshi. It was absurd he said to expect a Ramoshi to certify the cause of death. He made a note for the purpose of registration only. He assured the House that he would take steps to remove the misconception in regarded to Ramoshi pass.

The proposition was carried.

LEAVE TO MR. PATEL.

Consideration was then given to a letter from Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai that:—

"As the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel has gone to England and is not likely to return for some time, I beg to request on his behalf that the Corporation will kindly grant him leave of abselce from their meetins upto the end of August 1927."

Mr. S. K. Pupala moved that the leave asked for be granted.

CORPORATOR'S DUTY.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar pointed out that out of the 16 months of the life of the current Corporation the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was absent for 13 months. They were all proud of him, but the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel owed a duty to the Corporation as a member and should carry out his responsibilities.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

The Municipal Commissioner said Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel had called on him before he left for England and asked him to ascertain whether the Corporation considered it proper that he should retain his seat, especially as he was unable to attend the Corporation meetings. He (the Commissioner) consulted half a dozen prominent members of both parties and he was assured by them that the Corporation would be highly honoured by the occasional presence of the Legislative Assembly and that there was no need for him to resign. Subsequently the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel on board the ship, before his departure, tendered his resignation but on his (Commissioner's) assuring him of the views of the leaders of the Corporation, he withdrew it.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said there was nothing in the Municipal Act which made Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's membership illegal owing to his election as President of the Legislative Assembly. He assured the House that it was not the intention of Mr. Patel to show discourtesy to the Corporation in not writing the letter himself.

ARE OTHERS MERE FIGURE-HEADS.

Mr. D. G. Khairaz asked the Commissioner as to who were the leaders whom he consulted regarding Mr. Patel's resignation. Why did he not consulted the other members? Eve they non-entities or figure-heads? (laughter).

The Commissioner did not reply.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot in justice to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, said in a conversation The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel had told him that he wished to resign but several Corporation persuaded him not to do so.

LEAVE GRANTED.

At this stage closure was moved and the motion being put to vote was carried.

There was another letter from Mr. Fazal Ibrahim for granting leave up to the end of August to Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. The leave was granted after similar protest.

The Corporation there adjourned till Monday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The Senate meeting, 3 p.m.

The s.s. CHINA with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

The 17th Annual General Meeting of Policyholders of Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ltd., at 1 p.m. (S.T.) and the 19th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 73-75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUNDAY, June 19.

Convocation of Indian Women's University at 5 p.m. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The clan line as "Macnaughton" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of 13th inst.

The clan line as "Mackay" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 15th inst.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Murbran Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th inst. and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning the 19th at 8 a.m.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Indus Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 16th inst. and is due to arrive here on the 16th July via usual ports.

G. WARD, DISTRICT C. C.

The urgent meeting of the Council of management of the above committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in the above committee's office.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The broadcasting programme for to-day (Saturday) is as under:—9-30 to 11 p.m.—Studio programme.

PASSENGERS AND T. E. ASSN.

A meeting of the Suburban Raiway Advisory Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Saturday) at office its at 139, Medow Street Fort Bombay at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

BUDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. Narmadashankar D. Mehta at Nair Building, Lamington Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) The subject for the class will be "How Modern Hinduism is moulded by Budhism.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.

ZOROASTRIAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK LTD.,

Under the auspices of The Rathestar Mandal speeches will be delivered by Naib Dastur Rustomji Edulji Sanjana Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Prof. F. E. Barucha, etc., Prof. P. A. Wadia, on the proposed Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd.. a means to reduce Parsi poverty followed by Magic Lantern slides and special songs, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir C. J. Hall, Sir Hormasji Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, will preside. The meeting is open to all.

A RECALCITRANT PRISONER

REFUSES TO WORK IN JAIL

For refusing to work in jail as directed by the prison authorities Karimbux, a convict, was charged by the jail authorities under P. 52 of the Prison Act, with refusing to obey lawful orders, before Mr. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, the accused denied that he had refused to work and cited other fellow-prisoner as witnesses for his defence but the latter did not corroborate the story of the accused. His Worship deferred passing orders to enable some more witnesses to be summoned.

FRETTING FOR HIS MOTHER

A LAD BOUND OVER

Manchershah Fram, a Parsee lad residing with his sisters at Balaram Street was charged before Mr. P. H. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, for attempting to commit suicide. The boy was much attached to his mother who passed away about two weeks back, and finding himself lonely thought life was not worth living. He, accordingly, procured about 8 annas worth of opium, and swallowed the stuff at the staircase at the entrance to his house. He was removed to Masina hospital by his family. The accused was bound over in the sum of Rs. 75 with one surety for one year.

Major Knowles, I.M.S., of the School of tropical Medicine, who has been studying the snakes of India has discovered six most dangerous and poisonous snakes of which the specie known as "Krait" is the deadliest. He is making a chart with description of these snakes for use in hospitals in Benga..—Free Press.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute.

The Classes for **BANKING, SECRETARIAL PRACTICE, COMPANY MANAGEMENT & ACCOUNTANCY COURSES** have just started. The G.D.A. Session commences from the 20th of this month. Best Staff, Best Results and Individual AttentionGuaranteed. The fees are moderate and can be paid by instalments. Make fullest inquiries and ask any commerce student before joining. **ENROL IMMEDIATELY** for **1928 EXAMINATIONS.**

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY JUNE 18, 1927.

DEVELOP FOREIGN MARKETS

The Government of India have turned down even the half-hearted recommendations of the Textile Board. But the last word on the question has yet to be said and that word will remain with the public. The question does not concern Indian mill-owners only. It is a national problem vitally affecting the nation's premier industry. If that industry is to be saved from cut-throat competition outside and ruinous neglect inside, it is the duty of the mill-owners to do what they should have done long ago, to make common cause with the acknowledged leaders of the country, to enlighten and concentrate public opinion on this common grievance and keep on agitating till Government bend to the united will of the people. Meanwhile, the millowners will also do well to take their salvation in their own hands and, in the light of the Textile Board's Report, devise every possible means to raise the efficiency of their mills. It is true that even in carrying out such measures some Government help is necessary. But, with or without the help, the Indian mills must be better organised and their internal and external trade must be better developed.

The Bombay mills, in particular, which the Board admits have suffered most in the general depression, will do well to turn their attention specially to their foreign markets. The greatest advantage that Bombay has is her natural position as a seaport. She can and should make the most of that advantage by developing her favourable export markets, such as, Persia, Iraq, East Africa, Egypt and the Levant and, indeed, every place in Asia and Africa where an indigenous mill industry does not exist and which is appreciably nearer Bombay than her competitor Japan. There is not much hope for development in China. The closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver in 1893 and the subsequent adoption of 1s. 4d. ratio in 1898 gave the first blow to our flourishing yarn trade with China. Since then the growth of an indigenous industry and the State-aided enterprise of Japan have steadily pushed out India. There has been a sad decline in our exports of yarn to China, ill compensated for by a slight increase in the export of piecegoods. We do not feel sure that Bombay made vigorous attempts in the past to retain her position in China so far as was possible or to develop fresh export markets. She seems to have been more content to extend her Indian market, thereby only adding to internal competition. What she failed to do in the past she can do now.

We do not suggest that it is easy to develop foreign markets. Japan does it with comparative ease because her industry is aided by the State in a variety of ways. As the Government there is of the people, it cares for the people. We learn from the Textile Board's Report that the steam-lines which run between Japan and China received in 1926 from the State subsidies of from 117,000 yen to 140,000 yen and the Osaka Shoshen Kaisha line to the East Coast of Africa receives a subsidy of 400,000 yen per annum. Export bounties were also given by the State till recently. The Export Guilds are allowed to negotiate bills on preferential terms through the Yokohama Specie Bank and receive other credit facilities. Mr. Boulter, Commercial Secretary, His Majesty's Embassy, Tokyo, gives the following list of some official measures aiming at the promotion of the export trade:

"1. The collection and exhibition of samples of foreign goods which compete with Japanese products in overseas markets.

2. Research and propaganda in regard to the improvement of the packing of exports.

3. Subsidies towards the expenses of parties of commercial travellers sent to foreign countries.

4. Subsidies for the establishment of commercial museums in foreign countries." etc.

Fancy the Government of India doing a tithe of this! What that Government have done instead is so to fix the Exchange as to impose a handicap of 5 1|2 per cent. on the textile industry when competing in the export market. The disadvantage to us due to unfair working conditions in Japan is calculated by the Board to be 12 1|2 per cent., which added to the 5 1|2 per cent. disadvantage in Exchange subjects the Bombay cotton industry to a total disadvantage of 18 per cent. in the export market. Yet Government do practically nothing to protect Bombay's industry. However, as the Report shows, the mill-owners can do something for themselves by studying the precise requirements of their foreign customers, adjusting production to those requirements and by bringing into existence a special organisation to deal with exports. If Bombay mill-owners could explore these and similar methods for stimulating her exports, they can to some extent retrieve their situation, till at least the authorities come to recognize or are made to recognize their present criminal blunder.

THE FREE STATE ELECTIONS.

The Irish Free State Dail was dissolved by the middle of last month and writs were issued for a general election on June 2. Seven parties joined in the contest, the Free State politicians having already "out-run", as the "Manchester Guardian" facetiously points out, the three party system which obtains favour at Westminster. There were over 400 candidates for the 152 seats and although canvassing appears to have been very brisk and animated no untoward incidents have been reported during the election struggle. Mr. de Valera, backed by financial support from America, secured as many as 44 seats for his arty, the Fianna Fail, the cardinal points f difference of this Party with the Government Party of Mr. Cosgrave being that it refuses to take the oath of allegiance and declares itself against the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The fact that the total number of votes cast for the Anti-Treaty parties was 318 586 while the Pro-Treaty parties secured 703,838 is an indication that the Irish desire to abide by the Treaty and wish the administration to be carried on in the spirit of the understanding arrived at with England but the curious thing is that Mr. Cosgrave's Party has lost a considerable number of seats and finds itself forced to seek a coalition with the other smaller parties like Labour, the Independents, the Farmers, and the National League. This is not easily possible because the ways of certain of Mr. Cosgrave's colleagues have not been accommodating and their habit of calling a spade a spade is not to the liking of the average voter in Ireland. Mr. Cosgrave is, therefore, unwilling to form a Government with a following which finds itself in a minority in the Dail, the moment the Labour Party with its 22 votes makes a coalition with the other groups so that the anti-Cosgrave coalition so formed can turn the Government out. The followers of de Valera have signified their intention of not taking the oath. This means that they will abstain from participating in the proceedings of the Dail. But it remains to be seen how long they will adhere to this decision. Although Mr. Cosgrave says for the moment that he will not assume office, the likelihood is that he may succeed in forming a coalition and thus carry on the Government of the country in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty.

WEAK-KNEED.

The Nationalist agitation in Egypt against England's humiliating policy of playing with the country as a cat plays with a mouse, is sure to receive additional stimulus from the meek submission of Sarawat Pasha to Lord Lloyd's demands on behalf of the British Government in regard to the control of the Egyptian Army. The statement Sarawat Pasha made in the Egyptian Parliament explaining how the "misunderstanding" with Britain was now removed contains the fresh admission that on the very point which wounded so sorely Egypt's self-respect the Moderate politicians now in office in Egypt have yielded to Britain in ignominious fashion. "The Army is to remain as at present as also the British administration." Sarwat Pasha's attempt to sweeten the pill by adding that the War Minister's responsibility and his authority to Parliament were "safeguarded" was so ridiculous that the Nationalists could not but protest against it. So the crisis is settled completely in favour of Egypt's bully, Great Britain.

WHO SHOULD BE PENITENT?

The "Evening News of India" has discovered that Mahatma Gandhi is neither a changed nor a penitent man. And what is it that has led to this discovery? It is Mahatmaji's article in "Young India" on Hindu-Muslim Unity, wherein he asks quarrelsome Hindus and Muslims either to settle their quarrels through arbitration or to fight them out till they come to their senses but never to bend their knees before officials, supplicating for their intervention. A man with a head on his shoulders would see in the article only a distressed longing to infuse just a little spirit of self-reliance in weak victims of age-long serfdom. But to the "Evening News" such spirit is a red herring, and the sheet holds up Mahatmaji as the embodiment of the hatred of Government. Mahatmaji, like all proud patriots, is sick unto the bone of official intervention in domestic quarrels. These quarrels, even if fought out to a finish, will lead to good-sense and permanent peace, whereas after a hundred years of their rule the British with all their resources have not been able to maintain peace among disarmed emasculated people. What wonder if one regards official intervention with suspicion? It is not Mahatmaji but the Government that needs to change and be penitent.

CORNERED.

More than once has Lord Winterton given the House of Commons the impression that Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose was given some sort of trial, and once went to the length of declaring that the detenus "were tried before a Judge and Mr. Subhash Bose before two Judges". Most members must have believed him if only because in Great Britain conviction without trial is inconceivable. Mr. Lansbury, however, seems to have known Lord Winterton better. He put the Under-Secretary some pointed questions which left no room for ambiguity or equivocation. Mr. Lansbury asked for the date on which Mr. Bose was brought before a Magistrate or a Judge and also the date on which the nature of the evidence against him was submitted to him for examination or contradiction. Unable to wriggle out any longer, Lord Winterton said that Mr. Bose "was not produced in person before any Judge nor was evidence against him submitted to him for examination". Lord Winterton also regretted "if anything he had said had misled Mr. Lansbury on these points." Both the questions and the regretful replies are rather belated, so far as they concern Mr. Bose. But it is something that the House of Commons knows of the old Russian methods adopted by the British in India.

THE EVOLUTION OF AN INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, M. L. C.)

V.

If the Royal Commission on the Reforms, which is expected to commence its deliberations next year, perpetrates the constitutional anomaly of the Government of India Act, 1919, its labours will meet with similar fate and constitutionalism will receive a set-back from which it would take generations to recover.

The country can be prevented from being drawn into the vortex of a revolution, if the Commission courageously tackles the problem, after taking full stock of the world forces, which have been stimulating the desire of India for self-rule.

Certain reforms can safely be introduced without detriment to the true interests of Britain. They are quite compatible with British connection, and are sure to strengthen the ties, which bind India to the Common-wealth, of which she is an important member.

ABOLISH DYARCHY.

The Provinces can safely be given the Dominion system of Cabinet Government. The division of the Departments into "Reserved" and "Transferred" should at once be done away with. The leader of the party in a majority in the Council should be summoned to form the entire Cabinet—not a part of it, as is done at present. Experience shows that there has been no difference, whatsoever, in the actual working of the administration, between a Minister and an Executive Councillor. In fact, in most Provinces, the Ministers have shown not only greater responsibility but also more caution in the exercise of their powers, in spite of the solid backing of their respective Councils. The present Home Member of U.P., the Finance Member of Bombay, the Law Member of the Punjab, and the Member for Agriculture in Bengal, all of whom were powerful Ministers, prior to their appointment as Executive Councillors, are instances in point. Not one example can be cited in which a Minister has abused his powers. On the other hand, there are cases, in which Ministers have deferred to the wishes of the Governor, when their own views conflicted with those of the Head of the Government, notwithstanding the fact, that the Joint Select Committee of Parliament had laid down, that "if the Ministers should decide not to adopt the Governor's advice, then the Governor should ordinarily allow the Ministers to have their way, fixing the responsibility upon them, even if it may subsequently be necessary for him to veto any particular piece of legislation." Differences between the Governor and his Ministers have, in almost all cases, been based on matters of administrative detail. Under the circumstance, when the distinction between a Minister and an Executive Councillor has been a distinction without a difference, the hybrid system of Dyarchy can safely be abolished.

ARBITRARY DIVISION.

The division between the "Reserved" and "Transferred" subjects has been as arbitrary as it has been futile. It has always been difficult to understand the basis of division between a "transferred" and a "reserved" subject. While, comparatively more important Departments, like P.W.D., Education, Medical, Excise, Agriculture, and Local Self-Government are administered by the "Transferred" half of the Government, minor Departments like Prisons, belong to the "Reserve" category. When a Minister can successfully manage a major Department, there is no sense in adjudging him incompetent to administer a minor one.

GOVERNOR'S POSITION.

The Governor should take the place of the King in Great Britain, politics and should not be charged with the actual administration of the territory under him. He should be appointed in all Provinces, by His Majesty, by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, and should, in no case, be drawn from the ranks of the permanent services. A Civil Service Governor is, constitutionally, a contradiction in terms. Before the appointment of a Governor is made, it should be ascertained that the proposed nominee will be acceptable to the Cabinet concerned, as is done even in minor Dominions, like Newfoundland. He should be endowed with the prerogative of the Crown pertaining to Executive Government. He has already wide powers, under the present constitution under Section 72 D(2) (b), of the Government of India Act, 1919. In the words of the Joint Committee "it is not possible but that in India, as in all other countries, mistakes will be made by Ministers acting with the approval of a majority of the Legislative Council, but there is no way of learning except through experience and the realisation of responsibility."

(To Be Continued).

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

(BY DAVID S. ERULKAR.)

IX.

The ownership of the G. I. P. and the E. I. Railways now being that of the State it is not the particular earning of each railway that the Government and the tax-payers are so much interested in as in the profit to the State Railway finance as a whole. As already stated some years ago the traffic used to come to Calcutta and thence shipped to the Southern coastal ports. All that was needed perhaps was a slight and not a drastic increase in the rate from the Northern India to Calcutta (as this rate was at the absolute minimum of 1|10th pie per maund per mile at one time), but instead of doing this the railway raised the Cawnpore-Calcutta rate from As. 5-3 to As. 8-5 or by 60 per cent. This was not all. The railway at the same time that they raised the rate to Calcutta, fixed the rate from Cawnpore in Raichur at Rs. 11-8 per maund. It is admitted that the enhancements in the rates from the Northern India to Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi were intended to remove the unnecessarily low rates that had been quoted for the export traffic as a result of competition between the lines concerned, each trying to attract traffic to its port by means of reduced rates. If in consequence of the competition having ceased a revision in the port rates was found necessary a slight enhancement therein would have served the purpose.

THE WRONG METHOD.

But the railway not only enhanced the rates to Calcutta but at the same time went down unreasonably low in their rates from the Northern India to the Southern India to 1|8th pie per maund per mile, or very near to the minimum of 1|10th pie per maund per mile. It may be argued that the very low rates for long distance traffic from places like Cawnpore to via Raichur were introduced to develop inter-provincial and internal trade of India, but this could have been better developed via Calcutta, in the manner already indicated, by the rail cum sea transport, instead of by the all rail route. In the latter case neither the coastal shipping nor the railway expenditure would have been adversely affected. The real effect of the policy adopted by the railways was that for the traffic for which no extra trains and no extra wagons were necessary, the railways created a position by their own action which prevented them from taking advantage of empty wagons from the Northern India to Bengal and compelled them to spend further money in providing more wagons and in incurring further expenditure by carrying the traffic by the uneconomic routes.

EMPTY RUNNING OF WAGONS.

The following figures taken from the Reports of the Railway Board will help to ascertain the extent of the empty running of wagons on the main lines of some of the principal Indian Railways (5'—6" Gauge) during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

		Loaded.	Empty.
B. N. Ry.	1924-25	71.6	28.4
	1925-26	69.1	30.9
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	1924-25	72.3	27.7
	1925-26	73.6	26.4
E. I. Ry.	1924-25	61.8	38.2
	1925-26	62.7	37.3
G. I. P. Ry.	1924-25	69.3	30.7
	1925-26	70.0	30.0
M. and S. M. Ry.	1924-25	69.7	30.3
	1925-26	69.1	30.9

The averages on the main lines of all the 5' 6" gauge railways were 66.7 loaded and 33.3 empty for 1924-25 and 67.7 loaded and 32.3 empty.

It will be observed that over 30 per cent of the wagons ran empty in one direction. Whereas one can understand the heavy empty running of wagons on the E. I. Railway which is accounted for by the very large predominance of coal traffic over other traffic the case of most of the other railways proves different and the above figures show an unequal distribution of traffic resulting in an uneconomic working which would have been still more marked but for the fact that the short distance traffic being more even in both directions a large portion of the empty running of wagons carrying long distance traffic was compensated and on the whole the empty running came up to 30 per cent. which by itself is a very large figure. But in many instances it will be found that with discontinuance of such a policy and the adoption of a wiser policy of responsive co-operation with water transport much of the need for additional capital expenditure and uneconomic railway working will disappear.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

Whose Fault?

Mr. Butler, ex-Director of the Agricultural Institute at Pusa, says in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture that "there is little or no educated scientific opinion in India among those in a position to secure continuity of scientific effort?" We are not so sure that Mr. Butler is right in making such a sweeping assertion about the absence of educated scientific opinion in India to-day, however true it may have been twenty years ago. But if the number of those who can be considered to have an 'educated scientific opinion' has not increased to the extent agricultural experts desire, whose is the fault? What facilities have been granted to Indians to obtain the necessary scientific equipment and outlook? Is it not the case that the Agricultural Departments in India are still anxious to provide for young recruits from Great Britain who learn at the expense of this country, while Indians are hardly given a fair chance?

Lax Rules.

The case we reported yesterday in which a burial pass was given by a Municipal Ramoshi for the disposal of the body of a Borah even before the man was dead, reveals in a glaring manner the danger of the system under which such passes are given. The Ramoshi, giving evidence at the Coroner's inquiry, said that he went to the house of the man who was supposed to be dead but was not allowed "for religious reasons" to see his body. He also pleaded that "he had orders from his department not to give cause for complaints from the Mahomedan community." The Assistant Medical Inspector stated: "Under the rules made by the Municipality, a Municipal Ramoshi, from whom a pass for the disposal of a dead body is demanded, is bound to issue the pass, provided he has no reason for suspicion. He is not bound to see the dead-body." These are dangerously lax rules, indeed, for under them it is very difficult to detect foul play if there be any. We trust the Municipality will speedily revise the rules. It should be possible to do so without unduly wounding the religious susceptibilities of any community.

Vicious Principle.

In his report to the Municipal Standing Committee on the question of starting clubs and other amenities for the benefit of labourers to be run out of the fines funds, the Commissioner says that the "lower grades of the population of Bombay still require to be taught how to amuse themselves in healthy fashion." It may be so, but we hope the members of the Corporation will protest against and put a stop to the practice, vicious in principle, of running recreation clubs for Municipal employees, largely out of the fines exacted from them. We welcome the proposals of the Commissioner for providing amenities for Municipal employees but the provision of such amenities should be a charge on Municipal revenues and should not be financed out of the price the Municipal employees have to pay in the shape of fines for unsatisfactory performance of their duties. The unhealthy idea may soon obtain with some of those in whose power it is to fine them that the larger the revenue they exact from the fines the better, because it will enable them to run such clubs more easily.

Mill-Workers Wages.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons recently, Earl Winterton said that the real wages of Bombay mill-workers now are 21 per cent above the pre-war level. Official statistics can prove or be made to prove many things. But the pertinent question is whether even now the wages are decent for the long hours of work at high pressure in unhealthy surroundings. Only those who are utterly ignorant of the life of the workers in the mills in Bombay would call their wages decent. Earl Winterton, when asked whether the figures he quoted excluded the none too rare deductions from the wages, did not give a clear reply. The system of fines in vogue in many mills is too rigorous. The Social Service League has submitted a long memorandum to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence condemning the system of arbitrary fines and several other injustices prevalent in our mills. It appears from the memorandum that, under what is known as the "double khada" rule, "a man is deprived of the wages earned by him by doing a full day's work simply on the ground that he failed to put in an appearance on some other day." Again, if advances against wages are made to needy workers, high interest is charged, the rate of interest charged in the Ahmedabad mills varying from 18 to 15 per cent." These are only a few of the deductions from the workmen's wages, of which probably Earl Winterton knows little. It is because the real wages are almost at starvation point that mill-owners tremble to think of any reduction.

An Inspector's Scare.

Has the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, had a nightmare? Suddenly he wakes on fine morning and issues an order to all Head-masters of high schools and District Educational Inspectors to warn all clerks and menials serving under them that they are liable to be discharged from service with effect from 1st July. Whatever has happened? Possibly it is that old retrenchment axe which being wielded by big officials naturally comes down upon the smaller fry. So the Inspector would sack all clerks and servants under Head-masters and lesser Inspectors. However, we cannot take this order very seriously for the present. We shall wait and see what the Inspector would do when he is wide awake after his nightmare.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CRISIS

SARWAT PASHA'S STATEMENT

SCENES IN THE CHAMBER

LONDON, June 17.

Cairo.—In a crowded Chamber, Premier Sarwat Pasha made a statement on the misunderstanding between Britain and Egypt. He referred to the British memorandum of 29th January and announced that the Egyptian Government had now decided that the army should remain as at present, as also the Frontier administration, while safeguarding the War Minister's authority and his responsibility to the Parliament. The statement was greeted with heated Nationalist protests and demands that the whole matter should be submitted to the Chamber forthwith. Sarwat Pasha suggested that the correct procedure was that the notes should be published simultaneously. He reiterated that the Government had preserved the sovereignty and Egyptian army. The Nationalists attempted to criticise this, but Zaglul energetically intervened and closed the discussion.—Reuter.

END OF EGYPTIAN CRISIS

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Locker-Lampson confirmed the Cairo report that the Egyptian crisis has ended with the presentation of Sarwat Pasha's reply to the British Note and added that Lord Lloyd regarded Sarwat Pasha's reply as a satisfactory explanation of the intentions of the Egyptian Government. Mr. Locker-Lampson did not doubt that the battleships would be now withdrawn. One had already left.—Reuter.

PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION

GERMANY'S APPLICATION FOR SEAT

LONDON, June 17.

Geneva.—The League Council has decided to refer the German request for seat on Permanent Mandates Commission to that Commission, for report. The Council sitting terminated after the discussion of the report submitted by Dr. Stresemann relating to the recent Economic Conference. The Council adopted the resolution inviting the League a soon as possible to study the Conference's resolutions with regard to customs tariffs, particularly the unification of Tariff nomenclature.—Reuter.

SICKNESS INSURANCE IN INDUSTRY

SIR. A. C. CHATTERJEE ON DRAFT CONVENTION

LONDON, June 16.

Geneva.—In his closing speech at the Labour Conference, Sir Atul Chandra Chatterji declared that the most tangible result of the work of the session was the Draft Convention dealing with sickness insurance in industry. He regretted the failure to reach an agreement as regards freedom of Association, but added that the work had not been in vain, for it had helped to define the problem. It was fortunate that they were able to discuss such a delicate question with so much courtesy and moderation.—Reuter.

ADDING TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT

CLERKS AND MENIALS TO BE DISCHARGED

NOVEL MONSOON RETRENCHMENT ?

DHARWAR, June 16.

An order marked immediate and issued by the Educational Inspector Southern Division runs as follows:—

Please give a warning immediately to all clerks and menials serving under you that they are liable to be discharged from service with effect from 1st July 1927.

The order is addressed to all High School headmasters and to the District Educational Inspectors of the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Karwar and Bijapur. Great panic prevails here and in other districts among the servants and clerks concerned who have put in from 6 to 28 years of service.—A. P.

ECHO OF ELLIS MURDER.

GUL AKBAR HANGED

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

The "Pioneer" learns from Peshawar, that Gul Akbar, one of the Kohat murder gang which murdered Mrs. Ellis and abducted Miss Ellis was recently hanged under the orders of the authorities. Gul Akbar, in disguise, had the audacity to come into Peshawar but the Police were too vigilant for him and he was arrested on 9th May. His father Sultan Mir is believed to be still at Lahore in tribal territory although an unconfirmed report, recently stated that he had been killed.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN KARACHI.

FAIR WOMAN FOUND DEAD NEAR EMBANKMENT.

KARACHI, June 17.

Mr. B. L. Tobin the mukthiarkar of Karachi, made a gruesome discovery while on his way for a swim at Bath Island last night. He found a human corpse lying on the rocks near the Railway embankment. Investigations show that the body appears to be that of a fair Indian lady aged about 20 years. The hair was nearly plated, tied with small pieces of pink tape and a purple coloured cloth covered the lower extremities. Extensive enquiries have been made but so far the body remains unidentified. The physiognomy of the face and the head strongly suggests that the deceased is of Burmese or Mongolian descent. Although no marks of physical violence are traceable on the body the theory that the deceased met her death by drowing does not find general acceptance among the police and medical authorities who are trying to clear up the mystery.—A. P.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

DISCUSSION ON RUSSIAN QUESTION

LONDON, June 16.

Geneva.—Owing to inflammation of the eye and unlikelihood of any further meetings, the Foreign Minister M. Briand is proceeding to Paris, leaving Paul Boncour as the head of the French Delegation. While the British, French and German representatives are very reticent with regard to the two Conferences of Foreign Ministers, the Germans say that discussions included Russia and the general situation, as also questions affecting Germany and the Locarno Powers. Definite solutions of questions of fortifications in East Germany and the Allied Force in Rhineland have not yet been reached but Dr. Stresemann is hopeful.—Reuter.

"NO MIDDLE COURSE BETWEEN SLAVERY AND FREEDOM."

GRADUAL REFORMS WON'T MEND MATTERS

SAKLATVALA SPEAKS OUT

DISCUSSION ON INDIA OFFICE ESTIMATES

LONDON, June 17.

The India Office Estimates were discussed in the Commons to-day. Contrary to usual practice the debates did not open with the estimates speech by Earl Winterton. The Opposition had selected the subject of India for to-day at short notice; Consequently, it was arranged that Earl Winterton should formally move the estimates, and then there should be a general discussion, to which Earl Winterton would reply and estimates should be rediscussed at a later session when Lord Winterton would make the estimates speech.

The Hon. Mr. Patel and Lord Sinha were present in the distinguished Strangers' gallery.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COMMONS AND ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Lansbury opened the debate by enquiring with regard to the reforms and establishment of Reforms Commission etc. Referring to Mr. Patel's presence he pointed out that there was a vital difference between the House of Commons and the Legislative Assembly in India, because the Commons when it passed a law or resolution had power to see that it was carried into effect, but that did not happen in India. Mr. Lansbury referring to Mr. Bose read a telegram from Mr. Bose declaring that no detenus had ever been tried before any Judge and that he himself had never been produced before any Magistrate or Judge. He was never acquainted with the nature of evidence against him. He had challenged the police to produce documentary evidence but they were silent. Mr. Lansbury declared that the Trade Unions Act for India was a step in the right direction although it was a very halting step. The Labourites would have liked to see a very much droader measure. He concluded by moving the reduction of hundred sterling from the estimates.

NO MIDDLE COURSE.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne expressed appreciation of the tone of Mr Lansburys speech. Discussing what would happen in 1929, when reforms would be considered, he expressed the opinion that it was impossible to do anything more than extend progress already made.

Comrade Saklatvala repudiated the idea that gradual reform would remedy grievances of Indian people. There was no middle course between slavery and freedom.—Reuter's Special.

WINTERTON'S REPLY

LONDON, June 17.

Earl Winterton replying to the debate said he could make no announcement with regard to the date of the Statutory Commission except to say that the interval remaining before the time when, under the Act the Commission must be appointed was now so rapidly diminishing that the question of the precise date of the assembling of the Commission was fast becoming one in which matters or practical convenience bulked almost as largely as the questions of policy. It was an open secret that the Government of India were collecting data to submit before the Royal Commission. If the commission was brought into operation before the exact time prescribed by the Act the Government would have to seek the approval of the Parliament and it would do so without hesitation. Under the Government of India Act it would be necessary in due course, quite apart from the question of the date to obtain the Parliaments approval to submission to His Majesty of the proposed personnel of the Commission.

Earl Winterton replying to Mr. Lansbury's remarks with regard to Assembly in India, emphasised that the debates in the Assembly and Council had influenced the course of Government more strongly than was contemplated when the Act was passed. Nothing could be further from the truth than the statement that the members of the Assembly and their electors were powerless. He would be most surprised if the Royal Commission when it came to consider the matter did not confirm his view. He expressed the opinion that the constitutional machine in India appeared to be working with less jolting and vibration than a year ago and with fewer attempts to paralyse it, and there was growing appreciation of its merits and the merits of the reforms. Probably the improvement in the financial situation, the growing scepticism of the value of the pretensions of more extreme erities of the Government of India and the feeling that energies should husband for the next stage when the Statutory Commission appeared on the scene were all factors which led to an improved situation.—Reuter.

EXTERNAL CAPITAL COMMITTEES REPORT

EARL WINTERTON STILL AWAITING DECISION

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Johnston drew attention to the difficulties of the cotton mills in India owing to the Japanese competition and asked, whether in view of the proposal to erect Japanese cotton mills in India, any action would be taken on the report of the External Capital Committee. Earl Winterton replied that the Government of India was in consultation with the Provincial Governments, and was considering the recommendations of the Committee. The points mentioned in question, doubtless, would not be lost sight of.

In reply to another question, Earl Winterton said that the cost of the New India House in London would be borne by the Government of India.

Replying to Mr. Scurr, Earl Winterton said that he was making enquiries with regard to the health of the two State prisoners, Purnananda Das Gupta and Nalini Ranjan Roy, who were in Fategarh Gaol.—Reuter.

BRITISH LEGATION AT PEKING

NO INTENTION OF WITHDRAWAL

RUGBY, June 16.

A question was asked in the Parliament whether the question of withdrawing the British Legation at Peking to the comparative security of the coast was being considered by the British Government. Mr. Locker-Lampson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that the Government were giving full and constant consideration to this question but there was no present intention of any withdrawal.—B.O.W.

COSGRAVE NOT FORMING GOVT

PARTY IN MINORITY IN DAIL

CABINET CRISIS IN IRELAND

LONDON, June 17.

Dublin.—President Cosgrave in a statement says that he does not intend to form Government, inasmuch as his party is now in a minority in the Dail.—Reuter.

CONCEALING THREADS OF CRIME?

RUSSIA INDIGNANT AT VOIKOV MURDER JUDGMENT

LONDON, June 17.

Moscow.—The just indignation of the Soviet public opinion has been provoked by the sentence on Mr. Kowerda, says the official newspaper "Izvestia" which charges the Polish Government with practically rejecting the Soviet demands for participation in the trial and the severe verdict, also with having carried out the proceedings swiftly in order to conceal the threads of the crime. The Paper says that the Soviet is awaiting the Polish attitude with regard to the liquidation of White Guard organisations to enable it to conclude how far Poland desires to promote good relations with Russia.—Reuter.

NOT TO TAKE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

REPUBLICAN PARTY'S DECISION

LONDON, June 16.

The Irish Free State elections have resulted in the strength of the Constitutional Parties being practically unchanged, with Mr. De Velera's Party (Fianna Fail) as the strongest unit in Opposition. Mr. De Velera to-day stated that Fianna Fail Deputies would under no circumstances take the oath of allegiance. This means that they will not be allowed to enter the Chamber.—Reuter.

JUDGE KERSHAW DEAD

LONDON, June 17.

The Death of Judge Kershaw is announced.—Reuter's Special.

(John Felix Kershaw, whose death is announced, was born on 20th, November 1873. He was the son of the late Sir Louis Kershaw, late Chief Justice of Bombay. He took his Honours in History and Law at Oxford in 1895 and had legal and Judicial experiences in various capacities and positions. He was president of the Cairo Assize Court, which post he resigned in June 1926 in consequence of the adverse verdict in the case of the instigators of the well-known Sirdar murder case. He was also Judge of the Court of Appeal, Cairo, under the Egyptian Government. "Hints on Criminal Investigation," "Reply to Charge of Atrocities Alleged against British Soldiers" (Blue Book) and "Causes of Alexandria Riots (Blue Book) own his authorship.)

CAMBRIDGE TRIPOS WRANGLERS

LONDON, June 16.

The Cambridge University Mathematical Tripos Wranglers include R. A. Gopalaswami and D.C. Pavate. Senior Optimes include R. Behari, H.P. Courchee and P. K. Ghosh.—Reuter.

NUNGESSER STILL MISSING.

REPORT OF DISCOVERY CONTRADICTED

ALTERATION IN CARR'S PROGRAMME

LONDON, June 16.

Ottawa.—Repeated reports and denials of the discovery of Capt. Nungesser denote the thoroughness with which the Canadians even in the remote parts persist in the search for the missing airmen. Elwood Wilson had now telephoned from Grandmere repudiating "Chicago Herald's" account of the discovery of Nungesser in the lumber camp on the south bank of Saguenary river, Quebec Province.—Reuter.

ALTERATION IN CARR'S PROGRAMME

LONDON, June 16.

Continued delay in the start of Carr's flight with the breaking of monsoon has caused slight alteration in the plans. The aeroplane will make for Karachi, and from there, fly in North-easterly direction across the Sind Desert instead of flying to Calcutta. The forecasts indicate that the weather will be most favourable on Saturday.—Reuter.

FLIGHT TO AMERICA AND BACK

DE PINEDO RECEIVED BY SGR. MUSSOLINI.

LONDON, June 16.

Rome.—De Pinedo has concluded his flight to America and back. He landed at Ostia and was received by Sgr. Mussolini, and the Ministers and an immense crowd cheered him.—Reuter.

B. A. F. CROSS TO DE PINEDO

LONDON, June 17.

Rome.—The King of England has bestowed the British Air Force Cross on De Pinedo.—Reuter.

POONA INTER-CAST MARRIAGE

OBJECTIONS RAISED UNDER C M ACT

POONA, June 17.

It is understood that an objection has been raised under the Civil Marriages Act to the intended inter-caste marriage of Miss Malini Pavandikar, grand daughter of the late Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, with Gulabkhan Basiruddinkhan on the ground that the latter is a married man.—A. P.

AMERICAN FLIGHT HERO HONOURED.

LINDBERGH GET 25,000 DOLLERS

LONDON, June 17.

New York.—Ortlig has handed Lindsbergh a cheque for 25,000 dollars as the prize for New York-Paris Flight.—Reuter.

"UP AGAINST STONE WALL."

TASK BEFORE MILL-OWNERS.

WAGE-CUT DISASTROUS TO INDUSTRY.

BOMBAY, June 17.

The problem before the All-India Millowners' meeting which meets on the 20th instant, said a mill-owner, to a press representative is three-fold. The foremost problem is to formulate a plan of action which will appeal to all sections of the textile industry and which will be effective in making the Government of India reconsider their decision. The next problem is the consideration of methods the adoption of which would minimise the effect of the blow dealt by the decision of the Government. The last, but not the least, problem will be to ensure co-ordinated action between the different sections of the textile industry.

The first step in the first problem is to submit a reasoned case supported by the All-India representatives of the industry. It is regrettable that an interview with the Viceroy is now out of the map. The next best thing would be an interview with the Commerce Member, should he be amenable grant it and take the trouble to journey over to Bombay to meet the mill-owners' representatives. Failing it, a written representation is the last resource.

PROPOSED COURSE OF ACTION.

The Bombay Mill-owners have a tentative draft ready which will be considered by the meeting on the 20th. But, representatives does not take one very far. The line of our demand, as indicated by our telegram to the Commerce Department, is that even on the reasoning of the Government of India's resolution embodying their conclusion, we are entitled to the additional duty of 4 per cent. if on a recommittal to the Tariff Board, on the specific issue of whether or not they had the existing duty in mind, the answer is in the affirmative. But, the question is, how to get the Government of India to act on these lines. One obvious course is to rely on the Assembly to press our case. The indications are, that this will be done. But, when the question is asked: what next, if the Government still remain adamant, we are up against a stone wall.

WAGE-CUT NO REMEDY.

Continuing, the mill-owner said: If we assume that it is a losing battle that we are fighting, the next thing to do is to devise means by which the industry can be put on its feet. Wage-cut, of course, strikes one as one of the easy remedies. But, the millowners know that wage-cut is no remedy and it will only aggravate the situation. The mill-owners can therefore be trusted to avoid wage-cut to the best of their strength. Wage-cut means strikes, and strikes always make the mill-owners unpopular and that is not exactly conducive to the success of any popular sale campaign they may contemplate. At the same time, we are all involved in a whirlpool of economic disaster and it is difficult to say what desperate conditions may not lead to.

INDUSTRY ON TRIAL

What is, therefore, necessary in the coming meeting is not only the adoption of a joint representation, joint campaign against Government's action, but also the formation of methods which would ease the tension in the mill-industry, on the assumption that the Government would remain adamant. Considered in this light, the problem is one of increasing the scale of our output.

It is a matter for consideration as to whether the mill industry cannot pull itself together by increased efficiency in selling organisation, effective measures for reduction of railway freights on cotton manufactures, etc. Steps must also be taken to appeal to the Swadeshi spirit. The textile industry is on its trial. It is to be hoped that the all-India representatives of the industry will rise to the occasion in their forthcoming meeting.

STRIKE IN SOUTH AMERICA

LONDON, June 17.

New York.—Despatches from South America state that a 24 hour strike, as a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, was carried out in an orderly fashion in certain capitals. Most of Buenos Aires factories closed and only foodstuffs were unloaded from steamers. The Governor of Massachusetts in continuance of the investigation interviewed the jurymen at the trial. One says he told the Governor that he still believed either Sacco or Vanpetti shot the man for which he was condemned.—Reuter's Special.

C. P. ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTION

MR A Q SIDDIQUI RETURNED

NGAPUR, June 17.

The result of the bye-election for the Legislative Assembly in the Mohomadan constituency of the Central Provinces was declared to-day. Mr. Abdul Qadir Siddiqui a pleader of Barhanpur was returned with 239 votes. His opponent Mr. Natique received 118.—A. P.

NO FREEDOM THROUGH VIOLENCE

THE ONLY WAY TO SWARAJ.

CUT OFF MEANS OF FOREIGN DOMINATION.

BANGALORE, June 17.

Deshbandhu Das's death anniversary was celebrated here with enthusiasm and a public meeting was held at Tilak Chowk which was addressed by Messrs. Vallabhai Patel, Manilal Kothari and C. Rajagopalachariar, who presided.

"With a Hindu ruler spinning himself, with a Moslem Diwan enjoying complete confidence of all sections of people, the Mysore atmosphere, which was particularly friendly to khaddar was enhanced in value by Mahatmaji's stay." said Kothari, who expected every Mysorean to were khadi.

In a spirited address, Mr. Patel said, "Remember we are not going to have big wars in this country for winning its freedom. This is a country which can never get freedom by means of arms or by violence. The only way is by cutting off the means whereby foreign domination is sought to be made permanent. The only way is Khaddar." A khadi bunder which was opened on the last birth day of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has sold Rs. 40,000 worth of khadi during one year. Miss Slade of Gandhi Ashram has also come here and Mahatmaji's prayers are attended by hundreds of people daily.—Free Press.

OUR FIRST AMBASSADOR."

UNIFORMLY GOOD AFRICAN PRESS COMMENTS

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, cabling to "The Statesman" from Cape Town says:—

"The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri's arrival is being eagerly welcomed as an event of first-rate importance. Certainly no personality has ever had such uniformly good Press comments. South African newspapers referred to him as "Our first ambassador" Mr. Sastri comes at a right and psychological moment when everyone is tired of the interminable Flag Bill dispute and prolonged Parliamentary sittings."—Free Press.

MR. FAROOQUI AND HIS CRITICS

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MEMBERS

STATEMENT WITHDRAWN

Another stormy meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday evening when Mr. M. I. Farooqui, Secretary, figured prominently, whose alleged indiscretion was the subject of discussion for nearly an hour. The protest was made by some members on account of a Confidential Circular issued by Mr. A. R. Dimtimker for the information of the members of the Municipal Corporation giving "inter alia" a statement of Mr. Farooqui signed by him (Mr. Farooqui) as his reply to his critics. This was objected by some members as Mr. Farooqui was still in municipal service and the explanation was not called for by the Corporation. Mr. Farooqui after some discussion apologised for his action and the vote of censur against him was withdrawn.

MR. DALVI'S MOTION.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, moved "that the Schools Committee strongly condemns the conduct of its Secretary in making personal reflection upon all most all the members of the Committee in his statement dated 20th May 1927 included in the pamphlet circulated to the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar."

Mr. Dalvi expressed surprise at the fact that Mr. Farooqui should have thought it fit to sign a statement which he knew was going to be communicated to all the members of the Corporation. He could have known that he was still in the service of the Committee and that he was making certain personal reflections right or wrong against the conduct of some of the members of the Committee if not the majority of the Committee. He did not think that any public body would tolerate the conduct of a subordinate officer issuing the pamphlet as Mr. Farooqui had done. The Committee were recording the motion by way of protest against the Secretary's excessive zeal to defend himself. The Secretary's allegations that "the teachers have a great hold on some of the members of the Committee" and that "the members were privileged to get information from the office of the Committee should behind the back of the Secretary" were very serious and should not have been made.

Mr. Boman Behram in seconding the proposition said that though Mr. Dimtimkar had taken the whole responsibility on him in issuing the pamphlet the statement bore the signature of the Secretary and the latter could not be absolved of his responsibility. He thought the Secretary should have known better than criticise some of the members of the Schools Committee on the eve of his retirement. He had made the accusations against the members believing that he was now beyond their reach and that he could not be called to account for what he had done. It was entirely out of taste for Mr. Farooqui to have issued the statement. The speaker felt sorry for what the Secretary had done in the face of the satisfactory arrangement that had been arrived at in his own interests. If the Committee had any knowledge that such a pamphlet was to come out it would not have passed a resolution eugolising Mr. Farooqui's services at the time when his resignation came up for consideration.

The pamphlet was a fling at the members on the eve of his retirement and it was a thing to be deplored. After stifling the enquiry, after smoothening the whole matter, after getting the resolution passed the Secretary should go before them with that pamphlet was not proper at all. The speaker wished that Mr. Farooqui would express regret for what he has done, and withdraw the allegations he had made so that the Committee could drop the whole matter otherwise the consequences would be very far reaching though the speaker did not want to threaten the Secretary in any way. He hoped that wiser counsels would prevail and the Secretary would withdraw his allegation.

Dr. Javle declared that it was not at all proper on the part of Mr. Farooqui in view of the compromise that was arrived at when the resignation of Mr. Farooqui was accepted.

Prof. Rao appealed to the Secretary both in his interest and in the interest of the Commmttee to express regret and withdraw his statement.

"IMPROPER ALLEGATIONS".

Mr. B. N. Motiwala regretted that they were obliged to criticise the Secretary's action for a second time. The Committee could have appreciated Mr. Farooqui's conduct if the Corporation had asked him for an explanation and then had issued the statement. Not only the members of the Committee but also the non-councillors had been attacked including Messrs. Kanji Master, Jamnadas Mehta and Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Khairaz.

The allegations of the Secretary that instances after instances could be cited where unfair decision were given against the executive authorities and that every thing could have gone on alright with him in the Schools Committee if he had only agreed to sell his conscience were highly improper. Mr. Farooqui in making such allegations had gone out of his way and the speaker would therefore appeal to him to tender an unqualified apology for the serious allegations he had made not only against individual members but against the whole Committee.

MR. FAROOQUI APOLOGISES

Mr. Farooqui replied as follows:—

"I am in service and I should not have issued the statement. I regret very much and I withdraw the statement."

In view of this apology of the Secretary Mr. Dalvi withdrew his resolution with the permission of the Committee. The Committee then adjourned.

MR, FAROOQUI'S RESIGNATION.

APPEAL TO CORPORATION NOT TO ACCEPT

A public meeting of the residents of Madanpura was held at Ghelabhai Street, on Thursday last, Mr. R. S. Asavale was in the chair. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"This public meeting of the residents of Madanpura is extremely grieved to learn that Mr. Farooqui Secretary of the Schools Committee, Bombay, was obliged to send in his resignation, and that the Corporation is therefore requested not to accept his resignation, in the interest of the education of the labouring classes in the City, and on account of his having economised expenditure, without allowing the efficiency of the Department to suffer."

UPSHOT OF RANGILA RASOOL CASE.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST "MUSLIM OUTLOOK"

SPECIAL SITTING OF HIGH COURT JUDGES

LAHORE. June 17.

It is understood that a full bench consisting of Mr. Justice Broadway the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Zaferali, Mr. Justice Addison, Mr. Justice Coldstream and Mr. Justice Jonnston of the Lahore High Court has been constituted to hear on Tuesday the 21st June, the contempt of court proceedings instituted against the Editor, Printer, and Publisher of the "Muslim Outlook" for the alleged attack on the integrity and impartiality of Mr. Justice Dalipsingh.—A. P.

MUSLIMS MEETING POSTPONED

LAHORE. June 17.

After Friday prayers to-day, a meeting under the auspices of the Lahore Khilafat Committee was announced to take place inside Sheranwala Gate Mosque in which Mr. Justice Kanwar Dalip Singh's judgment in the "Rangila Rasul" case and other matters affecting Musalmans were to have been discussed but the meeting was postponed till to-morrow when, it is understood, it will take place outside Delhi Gate.—A. P.

CHOLERA IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN DIVISIONS

During the week ending 11th June there were in all 488 attacks and 165 deaths due to cholera in the Central Registration District as against 209 and 88 respectively in the preceding week. 25 villages are reported to be newly affected.

The report for the Southern Registration District shows that during the week ending 14th June there were in all 533 attacks and 218 deaths against 586 and 238 last week. Belgaum continues to be the most effected district which reported 368 attacks and 131 deaths against 378 attacks and 140 deaths last week.

MARWARI MURDER CASE.

THIRTEEN ACCUSED REMANDED.

The number of accused alleged to have been concerned in the murder of a Marwari lad, about four weeks ago, in the Pydowine section, has increased to thirteen, including he arrests of up-country men. They were placed on a short remand before Mr. Thacker Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, by Inspector Baker who was responsible for the arrest of most of the accused. Asked by the Court, whether they had any objection to remain in police custody for a short period, one of the accused complained that he felt continually ill and was being neglected by the police. Mr. Baker explained that the accused was addicted to opium, and being denied his daily dose, has naturally got sick, but was invariably sent to hospital for treatment. His Worship over ruled the objection of the accused and remanded all of them to custody.

MR DANGE THANKS

Mr. S. A. Dange, who since his release, has been receiving numerous letters and telegrams, congratulating him upon his release, writes to say that he heartily thanks all his correspondents for their kindness.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICE GREATLY DISAPPOINTED.

HEAVY ARREARS OF LONG CAUSES AND SMALLEST NUMBER OF JUDGES.

A REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

BOMBAY, June 17.

The summer vacation having closed, the High Court re-opened to-day. The Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten who has returned from his short visit to England sat on the Appellate Bench with Mr. Justice Crump, while the Justices Patker and Baker were engaged in criminal appeals.

On the original side were the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell who took Chamber work, Mr. Justice Madgaoker, and the newly appointed judges, Mr. Mc. I. Kemp and Mr. Rangnekar. The absence of Mr. Justice Talyarkhan was a matter of some speculation among the members of the Bar. It appears that the Government of India have sanctioned only one of the two additional appointments this year.

Mr. Justice Mirza, Mr. Justice Kemp and Mr. Justice Fawcett who went to Europe last April are still on furlough and have not returned.

Mr. Justice Mc I. Kemp was the recipient of congratulations from the Members of the Bar on his fresh appointment to the Bench.

SERIOUS SITUATION

HEAVY ARREARS SMALLEST NUMBER OF JUDGES

In welcoming the Bar back after the long vacation, the Chief Justice took the opportunity of drawing attention to the present state of public business in the High Court, following the practice observed by the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Chief Justice in England.

Taking the figures from the 1st of June this year, His Lordship said that on the original side there were 3293 suits against 3203 this time a year ago, which showed an increase of 90 suits. The pending appeals numbered 53 as against 54 last year.

But His Lordship regretted that there were still 1219 long causes which were in arrears beginning as from 31st March 1924. That meant that there were over 1200 witness actions ripe for hearing, but which were in arrears for over 3 years. There had been a slight drop in the new suits filed this year viz. 1109 against 1260.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

Speaking generally, the situation on the Original Side was very much the same as last year. His Lordship assured the Bar that he would not be content at all till every witness action was heard in their 6 or 9 months at the least from its institution.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Coming to the Appellate Side figures, His Lordship said they were seriously worse. As far as the Criminal work was concerned, that was kept up to date. The first and second appeals which were the substantial civil work, the figures were 1962 as against 1133, and of these no less than 600 were ripe for hearing. The causes were partly the delay in the appointment of additional judges last year, and also the substantial increase in the criminal work on the Appellate Side and also in the Sessions on the Original Side.

Another contributory cause was the exceptional nature of the Original Side appeals, last year, some of which took a large amount of judicial time.

"SERIOUS STATE OF THINGS".

"It is most unfortunate," continued His Lordship, "that with this serious state of things, there should again be delay in filling vacancies on the Bench. Neither of the two Additional Judgeships have been filled up so far. As regards one of them, no sanction has been obtained from the Government of India. As regards the other, we have just been informed, that notwithstanding the previous sanction for the 9th Judge, it is to lapse for the present What exactly is the state of affairs I do not know. But it may be assumed that this High Court will make further representation to Government of a pressing and urgent nature in order that the present unhappy state of affairs may be relieved. At present with our limited number of judges, they must be confined to their judicial work proper. Consequently, certain administrative matters must necessarily be postponed for the present.

CHIEF JUSTICE DISAPPOINTED.

I must confess that at the beginning of this new term I am very disappointed to begin with the smallest number of judges that we have had for many years, and the smallest number of Judges which this High Court has compared with other High Courts in India.

The Advocate-General and the Government Pleader then thanked His Lordship or this information.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 18TH.

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC:

GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

If today is your birthday, let the mystery of astrological signs be divulged to you that you are, all things considered, the noblest species of humanity such as the Almighty creates very rarely when He looking to the Satan's Sorrows (of the type immortalised by Marie Corelli) takes pity on that poor wretch and grants him a couple of holidays, so that he can least interfere in the Almighty's work. It must be admitted, however, 'en passant' to the credit of Satan that it is God's will to see that Satan does a bit of destruction work, otherwise the world may not go on at all. The whole tamasha of this world (some poet has wisely said that "all the world's a stage") is based on two Forces, Positive and Negative. Take the example of your electric lighting. Positive and Negative currents only give you light, so also the Divine Light by the two great Forces. You are as mild as Mary's little lamb, and you won't harm even a fly. Paradoxical as it may seem, in your innocence you will be doing a lot of harm, of course unwittingly, to others which would be a revolution and shock to you were you made to realise it. For instance, having a belly as soft as the proverbial Indian hajam's you would not keep the secrets confided to you within the four corners of your heart, but would tell it to all (making it as it were "between you and me and the whole world, and to no-one else", as a wag has put it). A sheer 'gup' or some matter with a tinge of truth in it, first released by you, would thus be circulated and broadcasted by your friends in such a magnified and distorted form that even you as the father or god-father of the rumour would not recognise your own child, were it to reach back your ears!

On this auspicious day you would therefore be well advised to stuff balls of cotton into both your aural cavities (specially during the next four months when chilly winds blow and the gas-bags blow their own trumpets in the Council or outside, on platform or in the pres.)

PROSECUTION UNDER GAMBLING ACT.

HIGH COURT ADMITS APPEAL

The Hon. Justices Madgaokar and Blackwell at High Court heard an application made by the Government of Bombay against the acquittal of Fardunji C. Gora, Proprietor of the London Hotel, Grant Road, and his Cook Sebastian Menezes, on a charge under the Gambling Act.

On 22nd January last, a racing day, Inspector Lyons of the Lamington Road Police Station was standing near the footpath in front of the Hotel, when he saw the first accused passing a slip of paper and a silver article to the second accused. The Inspector dashed at the second accused when the latter tore the slip into pieces. One of the slips was found to contain the names of three horses, and a sum of Rs. 8-4 as was recovered from both the accused.

They were placed before the Hon. Magistrate's Bench at the Girgaon Police Court charged under section 12 of the Gambling Act and with disorderly behaviour under the Penal Code. Both accused were convicted of the second charge and fined Rs. 10 and Rs. respectively.

On the gambling charge, the Chairman of the Bench Mr. Kapadia, differed from the other Magistrate, Mr. Turkud, and acquitted both accused by his casting vote.

Against this acquittal, the Bombay Government appealed to the High Court.

After hearing the Government Pleader their Lordships admitted the appeal.

FOLLOW DESHBANDHU'S EXAMPLE

MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ

The citizens of Santa Cruz celebrated the second anniversary of the death of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das on Thursday. Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta presided over the public meeting.

Mr. Krishna Iyer who first addressed the meeting said that, though the late Deshbandhu Das was not among them in flesh and bone his soul was there as the guiding spirit. His was a life that was full of lessons to them and was an inspiration to the nationalist movement in India. The immense sacrifices that the late Mr. Das had made at the call of the country indicated the patriotic fervour that marked him out as the only man in whom the country could find a leader to lead her in the absence of the Mahatma who was then in prison. Those sacrifices also showed that he, who was princely in his life, who had been living in luxury and splendour, could spurn that lukury when occasion demanded.

Mr. Goculdas Raichura dilated upon all the aspects of the Deshbandhu's lie. There was something extraordinary in the man, he said. The irreproachable private life and his passionate love of India and her people had never been surpassed and that was the secret of his success as a respected leader in whom the people could confide their trust. If there was at the present time an aversion faithfully to follow the leaders, it was due to the lack of public morale in them. The one remedy to create that national confidence was self-purification.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswamy said the life of the late Deshbandhu Das was full of inspiration. He was a lion among men. He lived like a hero and died as a hero. The one redeeming feature of his political leadership was the supreme slf-confidence he possessed. His patriotism and love for the motherland were passionate; but he was also farsighted and statesmanlike. As a great idealist and as a practical politician he saw the necessity of adjusting the country's political policy according to the exigencies of situations as they arose.

The resolution of the A.I.C.C. to frame a Swaraj constitution for India with a declaration of rights, in the opinion of the speaker, was a belated decision. Critics of the resolution were suspicious, not of the resolution but of the leaders. That fact was betrayed by the ceaseless propaganda for "pulling down the oligarchy" by the so-called "Liftists." Even the late Deshbandhu in his illuminating presidential address at the Gaya Congess had stressed the necessity for framing such a contitution. He believed that there was nothing inconsistent in the framing of the Swaraj constitution. Those who spoke of launching forth of Civil Disobedience on a nation-wide scale, conveniently neglected to build up the base for such a movement. It would have accelerated the advent of such direct action movement and saved much of the nations' time and energy if only those who indulged in hysteries on Civil Disobedience concentrated on the constructive programme of the Congress. The supreme need of the hour, he declared was the achievement of National solidarity to put forth a united front to the bureaucracy. The only policy that the country could pursue today, he said was united action in the legislatures and solid constructive work in the country and once the warring elements in the Congress had the vision and tact of the late Chitta Ranjan Das to realise this supreme necesity he was ertain the final struggle for freedom would not be long in coming.

Mr. J. K. Mehta in winding up the proceedings paid a tribute to the departed patriot whose memory they were commemorating that day. He exhorted his countrymen and the leaders to emulate his example and lead the country aright.

The meeting then terminated after the singing of "kirtans".

DESHBANDHU DAS

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The death anniversary of Mr. C. R. Das was observed in Sylhet, Noakhali, Barisal, Hooghly, and other places with processions, prayers, and public meetings. Speeches were also made at those places appealing for unity and dwelling on the life-long sacrifice and patriotic services of Mr. Das. —Free Press.

KATHIAWAD PORTS

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 17.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Earl Winterton said that the memorandum on slavery in remote parts of India had been drawn up for communication to the League.

In reply to another question, Earl Winterton said that the Government of India proposed to discuss with the States concerned the new situation arising from the loss of revenue, because some States concpecially that of Nawnagar were allowing goods to land at their ports.—Reuter.

CHARTER OF LIBERTIES

DIWAN CHAMANLAL'S REFORM SCHEME

PLEA FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Diwan Chamanlal has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next session of the Legislative Assembly:—

This House recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to call a Round Table Conference at which the interests of the labouring classes shall be adequately represented, for the purpose of discovering in what manner the present constitution can be amended or improved with a view to the adoption of the following principles:—

(a) Adult franchise for both sexes;

(b) Complete autonomy of the provinces, meaning government of such provinces by Ministers responsible to and removeable by the elected members of provincial councils, subject to reserve powers financial and others vested in the Central Legislature, and involving the abolition of 'reserved' departments;

(c) The introduction of a system of joint electorates with reservation of seats if necessary in order to protect minority interests;

(d) The abolition of the system of nominating members;

(e) The transfer of financial administrative and executive control from nominated members in the Central Legislature to Ministers appointed from among the elected members of the Legislative Assembly responsible to the peoples' representatives;

(f) The abolition of the Council of State;

(g) The laying down of a charter of liberties which shall include inter alia the principles:—

(1) That no Indian citizen shall be arrested, detained or imprisoned, except by the process of law.

(2) That no Indian citizen by virtue of such citizenship shall be debarred from holding any office or appointment.

(3) That the Indian Army shall be administered by the Minister for War who shall be a member of the Cabinet chosen like his other colleagues from the elected members of the Legislative Assembly.

(4) That as in the case of the House of Commons, control of Central Indian Finances, shall vest solely in the elected members of the Legislative Assembly acting through the Indian Finance Minister.

(5) That all matters relating to foreign policy shall be in the hands of a Foreign Minister chosen like his colleagues of the Cabinet from the elected members of the Legislative Assembly.

(6) That it shall be the duty of the State to provide free and compulsory education for the citizens of India.

(7) That the State shall guarantee a minimum living wage, free health insurance a system of unemployment insurance, old age pensions, maternity benefits, an eight hours working day to all workers, rural or urban registered under the Trade Union Act 1927.

(8) Finally the duty shall devolve upon the leader of the largest party in the Central Legislature to form a Cabinet responsible to the people's representatives.

ARMS ACT SATYAGRAHA

MADURA FOLLOWS SUIT

MADRAS, June, 17.

Satyagraha in support of Nagpur civil disobedience was started at Madura last evening when Mr. Ganapati Iyer, leader of the Tamil Nadu Youngsters' Corps took out a sword in procession. No license wa taken. The procesion went round the streets accompanied by five volunteers who were not armed. All along the way Mr. Ganapati Iyer and sword were garlanded.

At the close of the procession. there was a public meeting. The procession was not interfered with by the police.—Free Press.

KING FUAD TO VISIT ENGLAND

RUGBY, June 16.

Hasshanin Bey, first Chamberlain of the Court of Egypt has arrived in London to complete arrangements for the visit of King Fuad, which begins on July 4th.—B.O.W.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MR CHETTY WITHDRAWN

MADRAS, June 17.

Dr. Pandalai, Chief Presidency Magistrate, passed orders to-day in the security proceedings instituted against Mr. Singaravelu Chetty. His Worship accepted the undertaking given by the counter-petitioner in his statement at the previous hearing in which he clearly and unconditionally promised not to advocate violence at any time and declared that he had no intention of making any such speeches as those complained against or of doing anything else likely to provoke violence.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

RESULTS OF SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

First Class (in order of merit).—Nos. N. K. Petigara, B. R. Baise, Cevilia Ferreira, J. M. Pandya.

SECOND CLASS.

H K N Acharya; V P Acharya; C N Aphale; A J Baptista; A P Barot; J J Bhatt; G S Gupte; S V Gupte; I F Haskell; K B. Irani; S. K. Iyengar; V. G. Kalkunte; K. G. Khare; P. G. Lakhani; P. S. Manohar; G G Mantri; M J Mistree; S R Mysore; M V. Nachane; M M Nadkarni; J R Nazareth; P. V. Pakvasa; C. M Paranjpe; M. K. Parikh; N. B. Parikh; N. P. Samant; R. G. Samant; C. K. Shah; J. C. Shah; M. C. Shah; R. P. Shah; M. H M. S. Sidiki; K. B. Sukthanker; B. L. Umarvadia; G. V. Vaidya; K. M. Vakil; V. B. Varde; R. H. Ambale; G. S. Badkundri; B. B. Bhandiwad; V. V. Bhandiwad; B M Bharmasagar; R D Bhingare; S R Bondade; M B Chanapagowdar; K G Datar; T S Datar; M V Date; R S Date; G M Deshpande; K R Deshpande; A. V. Hasabnis; D. V. Joshi; R. G. Joshi; R B Khadilkar; N G Kher; R B Kotwal; B E Kudrimoti; A B Kulkarni; B L Likhite; R D Naniwadekar; B K Navadgi; D N Nene; H N Pallegar; K. A. Patil; V R Phadke; D G Pradhan; K N Raghuvanshi; V D Sahane; J K Sathe; C N Shah; R B Shah; K N Shantagiri; T M Sheth; L V Shirol; B B Thakor.

PASS.

A C Andrade; C. P Bhatt; E A Contractor; L B Dave; B N Desai; P S Jamkhedkar; P R Jog; K B Joshi V M Jukar; B S Kalelkar; A S A Kureshi; N M Marfatia; B N Nirokhekar; S R Pandit; N J Paranjpe; R S Patel, D H Pawar; R Ramaswamy; B S Ringe; N K Shelat; D N Tilak; V K Upadrasta; D A Vakil; M G Bhate; A S Deshpande; I M Dhalavet; R G Dunakhe, B R Gholap; N M Hungund; V K Joshi; S Kankanhally; D B Kashrsagar; D M Kulkarni; G K Kulkarni; H C Kulkarni; V B Kulkarni; N M Madarahalli; K P Maganti; G M Nemawarkar; V R Pendse; T S Pillay; Y S Sathe; C V Advani; K D Shingrani; J H Tahiliani.

Scholarships, etc., have been awarded as under:—

The Arnold Scholarship.—Divided between Messrs. Batubhai Haribhai Desai and Kishnaji Gopal Khare.

The Judge Spencer Prize, The Mancherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship. The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Legal Scholarship, **To Mr. Noshirwan Kavasji Petigara.**

The Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Hindu Law Scholarship.

To Mr. Batubhai Haribhai Desai.

"AN IMPOSSIBLE PLEA".

MR HORNIMAN DOING DISSERVICE TO THE COUNTRY.

The "Tribune" writes:—

Mr. B. G. Horniman may be a very clever man, but he will find it hard to reconcile his professed loyalty to the Congress with his plea that the country should go back to the non-cooperation programme of 1921. The Congress has definitely abandoned that programme, not without a trial, but after giving it as good a trial as was found practicable in the circumstances. Its author himself has now suspended it indefinitely. To call upon the country to revive it now is not only to waste one's breath but to do a positive disservice both to the Congress and the country by distracting attention from really living issues.

Not content wth putting forward this impossible plea, Mr. Horniman had the following genial words to say about the present Congress leaders:

"After an intensive education in the country we shall see that those people who want to abandon the policy of non-cooperation, surrender to the Government and cooperate with a view to getting some further instalment of so-called reforms by showing the Government how nicely they can behave are forced to come out into the open and fight on a straight issue instead of trying to manoeuvre the country by underhand methods into a position of subservience."

The Swaraj Party can treat this attack upon it with the contempt it deserves. Mr. Horniman has only to make the attempt to find that his followers among men who really count can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

RANGILA RASOOL JUDGMENT

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK" SEEVED WITH NOTICE

LAHORE, June 16.

Mr. Carden Noad, Government Advocate, has to-day issued on behalf of the Judges of the Lahore High Court a notice to the Editor of "The Muslim Outlook" asking him to show cause by Tuesday 21st June,, why he should not be prosecuted for contempt of Court for the alleged attack on the personality and impartiality of Mr. Justice Kanwar Dalpsingh, a Judge of the High Court, who dealt with the Rangila Rasul case, in the leading article of his paper dated the 14th June under the heading "Resign". A Notices to the Printer and Publisher also have been served.—A. P.

Surendra Kumar Das, Assistant Secretary, the Dacca district Congress Committee, and the local agent of "Forward" has been arrested in connection, it is alleged with a dacoity in Narayanganj Subdivision.

AHMEDABAD WALL DEMOLITION

MINISTER'S REPLY TO DEPUTATIONS

POONA, June 15.

Two Deputations one on behalf of Mahomedans headed by Mr. Shaikh and the other Hindu, led by Mr. Navlankar waited simultaneously to-day upon the Hon. Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatulla, Minister for local Self-Government, in connection with the Ahmedabad city wall improvement scheme.

Mr. Shaikh in a long memorial referred to the historical importance of the city walls which were built by Sultan Ahmed in 1412 and strengthened and repaired in 1488 as a result of which, Ahmedabad has been considered as one of the strongest cities in India affording great protection against floods. Continuing he said it was difficult for the Eastern mind to do away with the sentiment when even his municipality had to annul a resolution on dog-killing.

Referring to the advantage claimed for the scheme viz. removing obstruction to light and air he submitted that the direction of the breezes was exactly opposite that presupposed by the scheme and the Eastern portion of the city wall to be demolished was likely to obstruct light between 7 and 8 a.m.

Coming to the financial aspect it was submitted that the scheme contemplated a moat round the wall at a cost of about 7 lakhs with doubtful results in diverting storm water, which was an additional burden on the poor rate payers. Besides it was doubtful whether the diversion of storm water could be carried out without endangering the health and safety of the residents on the outskirts of the city.

Mr. Mavlankar on behalf of the Hindu members reiterated more or less the same arguments advanced by the Mahomedan deputation pointing out the defect in the Bombay Town Planning Act which does not explain the results to the owners affected and secure their consent. He complained that the municipality shirked the unancial burden under the Land Acquisition Act by resorting to Town planning which dispossessed many poor people in the locality of their estates.

THE MINISTER'S REPLY.

In a joint reply the Minister said that he had heard with great interest the history of the historical walls of their city and assured them that Government, would duly consider the objections to the scheme set forth. He was also happy to find that the Hindus were supporting the Muslim cause.—A. P.

LAHORE RIOTS VICTIMS

RELIEF COMMITTEE AT WORK

LAHORE, June 16.

At a meeting of the relief committee for the sufferers in the recent riots the following members were co-opted:—Mr. M. Amir Ud-Din, Mr. L. Lachman Das, Mr. L. Narsingh Das, Mr. R. S. Mathra Das and Mr. L. Sohan Lal.

A sub-committee consisting of Dr. Gopi Chand and Dewan Kishen Kishore has been formed to examine the applications for help. The next meeting of the general committee will be held on June 20th.—Free Press.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE

DEMAND FOR TRANSFER OF DAFTADAR

HYDERABAD, (Sind) June 16.

The Hindus of Larkhana have made an application to Mr. Acott., District Magistrate of Larkhana complaining against interference of the Draftadar of the place in the official proceedings in connection with the Larkhana riots and demanding his transfer from Larkhana.—Free Press.

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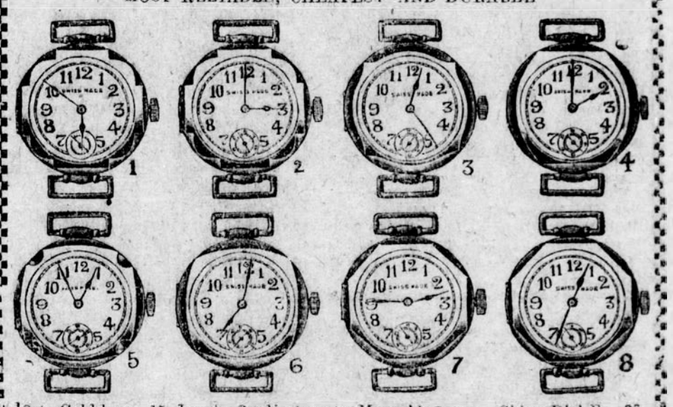

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NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. June 16.

July	16.65—.05
October	17.01—04
December	17.24—.04
January	17.31—.05
March	17.46—.08
Middling Spot	16.90—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York. June 16.

July	16.71—.04
October	16.94—.04
Middling Spot	16.65 —

NEW YORK.

New York. June 16.

New York. 10-30 a.m.—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
July	16.60
October	16.96
January	17.26
New York. Noon Call.—	
July	16.80
October	17.15
January	17.45
New Orleans. 9 a.m.—	
July	16.71
October	16.92

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, June 16

	Bales.
Days Receipts at al U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 16.

June	8.80——
July	8.86——
August	8.88——
September	8.96+.01
October	9.02+.01
November	9.03+.01
December	9.06+.01
January	9.08+.01
February	9.09+.02
March	9.14+.02
April	9.15+.03
May	9.19+.02
June	9.18+.02
Middling Spot	9.15+.05

SALES.

Liverpool, June 16.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool June 16.

Scinde, Good	7.30+.05
Scinde, Fully Good	7.50+.05
Scinde, Fine	7.70+.05
Bengal, Good	7.30+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.50+.05
Bengal, Fine	7.70+.05
Oomra, Good	7.70+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.95+.05
Oomra, Fine	8.20+.05
Broach, Good	7.70+.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.00+.05
Broach, Fine	8.30+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 16.

June	16.35—.13
July	16.35—.13
August	16.38—.13
September	16.44—.13
October	16.63—.12
November	16.55—.13
December	16.69—.13
January	16.54—.13
February	16.54—.13
March	16.53—.12
April	16.53—.12
May	16.53—12
June	16.53—.12
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	17.00 —

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, June 16.

Total Bullion £152,100,000.
Public Deposits £19,100,000.
Other Deposits £97,900.000.
Government Securities £50,400,000.
Other Securities £49,200,000.
Notes and Coin £35,400,000.
Currency Notes Outstanding £279,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 30.21 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 16.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 3 1/2 per cent.
Baks Bills 3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Banks Bills, 6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trae Bills. 6 months 5 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 16.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.09
T T Amsterdam on Lonon	12.12 1/8
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	28.11
T T Milan on London	Unquoted
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.93

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 16.

Demand Bills	485.25

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 17.

The Linseed market opened quiet but closed steady on local operators buying Sept. closed at Rs. 11/7/.

The Wheat market quiet steady and September delivery cosed at Rs. 8/1/5.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.

Muktsar (Punjab), June 15.

Wheat Har	4 9 0
Wheat Bhadon	4 13 6
Wheat Asuj	4 15 9
Gram Har	3 13 6
Gram Asuj	4 1 9
Barley Asuj	3 9 6
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8 3 0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 3 6

READY

Wheat 4/6 to 4/14, Gram 3/13 to 3/15, Barley 3/4/0, Rapeseeds 7/12 to 8/4, Cottonseeds 3/15/6.

Market arrivals:—
Wheat 5,000 mds. Gram 4,000 mds. Barley 1,500 mds. Rapeseeds 100 mds.
Market condition.
Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, June 17.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 15th inst.

	cwt.
Wheat	8,418
Linseed	11,800
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	127
Gingeliyseeds	6
Poppyseed	716
Groundnuts	2,232
Castorseed	4,213
Rice	34,353
Myraballams	1,941
Cottonseed	2.733
Gram	1.393
Joowar	377
Barley	182
Bajree	1,763
Coal	5,824 tons.

MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

Bombay, June 17.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China Clay, best quality	95 0 0
China Clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, s[illegible]ora (Dutch)	14 15 0
Farina, [illegible]perior (Dutch)	14 10 0
Farina, [illegible]ime (Dutch)	13 8 0
Sago Flo[illegible], 1st quality	11 14 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 10 0
Maize Starch, continental	12 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	19 8 0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, English	18 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 12 0
Magnesium Chloride, German	4 10 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white z	35 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 60 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Power, United Alkali Small Pkg.	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (Germany) Small	10 6 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	9 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	10 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	10 2 0
Sodium, Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Large	8 8 0
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Hydro Sulphide, B.S.F.	0 10 6
Hydo Sulphide, English	0 9 0
	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Soda, Ash German	6 6 0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 16.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
June/July shipment sellers 53/3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
June/July shippment sellers 54/3.
Wheat, Australian.—
June/July shipment sellers 56/6.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi.—
June shipment sellers 55/9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. and f. Calcutta.—
July/Sept per cwt. 15/-.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15/-.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 15/1 1/2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July/Sept per cwt 15/1 3/4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt. 15/2 1/2.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay June 17.

Ports.	Steamers &/or month of Shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 Cwts.	Seeds of 16 Cwts. & measure
Hull					
	July	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
	Aug. Dec,	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
London					
	June/Aug	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
Liverpool					
	July	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Aug.	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
	Sept	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
Marseilles					
	June/July.	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	August	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
Antwerp					
	July	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
Rotterdam					
	July	20/-	21/-	22/-	23/-
	Augu Dec.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Hamburg					
Bremen					
Havre					
	July	20/6	21/6	22/6	23/6
	Aug/Dec.	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6
Dunkirk					
	July	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
Barcelona					
	Aug. Dec.	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
Genoa					
	July	18/6	19/6	20 6	21/6
	Aug.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Naples		..	..	..	..
Trieste					Cotton
Venice	July	19/-	19/-	20/6	21/6
	Aug.	17/-	17/-	18/6	19/6
New York	July		17/-	..	.. ..

Remarks:—
During the week under report, no business of any importance was done. The market continues firm.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, June 17.

		JUTE.	
Albion ..	520	Howrah ..	51/4
Alliance ..	645	India ..	
Alexandra ..		Kamarhatty	725
Anglo-India	470	Kankanarrah	564
Auckland ..	339	Kelvin ..	91
Barnagore ..	253	Khardah ..	535
Bally ..	273	Kinnion ..	1100
Birla ..	14/12	Lansdowne ..	392
Belvedere ..	645	Lawrence ..	670
Budge-Budge	57	Lothian ..	5 0
Caledonian	710	Naihati ..	510
Chapdani ..	185	National	34/2
Clive ..	44/8	New Central	677
Craig ..	6-4	Northbrook	61/8
Cheviot ..	346	Nudea ..	49
Dalhousie	520	Orient ..	302
Delta	675	Presidency ..	12/2
Empire ..	61-5	Relian ..	88
Fort Gloster	1010	Soorah ..	34/4
Fort William	393	Standard ..	5/8
Gondalpara ..	1215	Union	735
Gourepore	764	Waverly	8
Hukumchand	18/2	HESSIAN	15/5
Hooghly ..		2/3 JUTE	58/0
		COTTON.	
Agra United		Dunbar	224
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	3/14
Bengal Nagpur	23/8	New Ring..	
		COAL.	
Burrakur 16/8		Kurdi	
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria ..	
Gusick & Musalia		New Kendah Raneegunge	30/8
Katras Jherriah		Samla Kendra	
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
B.B. Petrol'm.	6/8	I. Standard Wagon	31
B.I. Corporn.	3/14		
B.I. „ D		Marshalls	3/8
Burma Corp	10/4	Madon Theatres	
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	14/12	Imperial Bank .. Conty.	37x
		3½% Paper	77/13
		45-55 Loan	108

Remarks.—Jute shares firm. Coals were steady. Government Securities remained quite. 4 per cent New Loan (1916/70) 89; 6 per cent Bands (1931) 106/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1/4 3/4 buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/4 7/8 sellers.
Pale Crepe lb., Spot 1/4 3/4 buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb., Spot 1/4 7/8 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
June/July shipment offered £8:17:6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
June/July shipment offered £17:10.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
June/July shipment quoted £20:7:6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 16.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
June/Aug delivery buyers 32/3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery paid and sellers 33.

LINSEED.

London, June 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
June/July shipment buyers £18.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July/August shipment buyers £18.
Linseed, La Plata, [illegible] ton.—
July/Aug shipment. Hull paid £16:5.
Linseed, Bombay. ton.—
June/July shipment offered £19:5.

WEEKLY SHARE CIRCULAR

Bombay, June 17.

The weekly circular issued by Messrs. Lewis and Jones states that business in Government securities continues quiet although silghtly more interest has been taken in 5 per cent and 6 per cent Bonds. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper remains fairly steady around 77/14, 5 per cent 1945/55 was done off and on at 108 with 4 per cent New Loan closing sellers 88/15. 5 per cent 1933 Bonds were in request up to 103/5 and business is reported in 6 per cent 1930 and 1932's at 105/7 and 107/11 respectively. Development Loan has improved to Rs. 112/12.

Imperial Bank of India rate unchanged at 6 per cent.

Government announce, as from 1st of July 1927, a further reduction in the rate of interest on Post Office Cash Certificates to give a yield of 4 1/2 per cent compound interest.

Fortnightly settlements in Government Securities on the Forward List will commence from the 15th July.

		Redn. Yield.
3 1/2 p. c. Rupee Paper	77.14	4.07
4.p. c. Conversion Loan	94.8	4.27
4 p. c. 1960/70	89.0	4.15
5 p. c. 1935 (taxable)	102.7	4.20
5 p. c. 1929/47 (taxable)	101.7	4.44
5 p.c. 1933 (taxfree)	103.6	4.40
5 p. c. 1945/55 (taxfree)	108.0	4.50
5 1/2 p. c. 1928 (taxfree)	106.6	4.34
6 p. c. 1927 (taxfree)	100.13	3.88
6 p. c. 1930 (taxfree)	105.6	4.33
6 p. c. 1931 (taxfree)	106.10	4.36
6 p. c. 1932 (taxfree)	107.12	4.39
6 1/2 p. c. Bom. Dev. Loan	112.12	4.60

COTTON MILL SHARES

This week's business in mill shares has resulted in a further all round decline in the heavy stocks as forecasted in last week's report.

Heavy liquidation of Dyeings, Fazuls, Pearls, and Century by the principal speculators has induced considerable sales by weak holders and the decline may continue further.

Such shares as Gokaks (136/4), Sassoon Silks (68/4), Indian Bleachings (236/4), Finlays (153/12) have been marked down but very few shares are available at the quotation

The Apollo and Elphinstone Reports for the year ending March 1927 are to hand. The results are disappointing, losses being shown in each case.

On the 1st July the High Court will hear a petition asking for the liquidation of the Emperor Edward Mill which has an ordinary paid up capital of Rs. 15,00,000.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Quotations in this section have been generally marked down in sympathy with the weak tendency in mill shares. If rates decline further buying opportunities will be presented particularly in Cement shares, of which advantage will be taken by bona fide investors.

Bank shares.—Imperials have dropped to 1475 and 371/4. The former begin to look cheap with the half year dividend due in July. Barodas were taken at 86 whilse India Banks close at 79 after 79/8 done. Centrals are very steady at 29/12.

Railway shares.—Only a small business has transpired, Larkhanas were done at 87. Guzerats at 92. The tendency is steady and there should be some improvement in quotations over the next few months.

Cement shares.—Bundis have receded to Rs. 26/4 after a good turnover, Katnis quote 172/8 with very few shares on offer. The 2nd pref. have buyers at 117 but sellers are holding out for higher rates. Indians have suffered some liquidation and close at 191/4. Punjab Ord. have sellers at 8 with the pref. at 12/8.

Manganese shares.—In common with the rest of the market, Shivrajpurs and C. I. M.'s are easier at 49 and 25/2 respecfively.

Bombay Burmas after having touched 640, close at 648/12 with the partly paids at 190 prem.

Alcock Ashdowns are back to 291/4 but the shares are in short supply at the rate.

Bombay Trams close at 140 whilst Bombay Telephones have buyers at 42.

Bengal Telephones have improved to 14.

Ahmedabad Elec. have buyers at 81, with Surat Electric at 82. Very few shares appear available at the quotations.

Shipping shares. Scindias have receded to 15/14 and Bombay Steams to 201/4. Steam Pref. are very steady at 247/8.

Hydro Elec. group. This group maintains a very steady tendency with the exception of Hydro Ord. which declined by ten points. Tata Power Pref. were done up to 860.

Andra Vly. Ord. 830 Pref. 960 Tata Hydro Ord. 1061 1/4 Pref. 995 Tata Power Ord. 560 Pref. 860.

Iron and Steel shares. Tata Steel shares have suffered from spasmodic selling. After touching 55, the ordinary shares close at 57. The 2nd pref are available at 86/4 and may be bought to lockaway.

Tata Iron Ord. 57 1st pref. 132
Defd. 187 1/2 2nd pref. 86 1/4

Rubber shares:—London stocks are cabled as 67/54 tons, an increase on the week of 349 ton,. Sterling and Dollar shares are a dul market and quotations are lower on the week. The commodity is down to 1/5 1/4 per lb.

COFFEE.

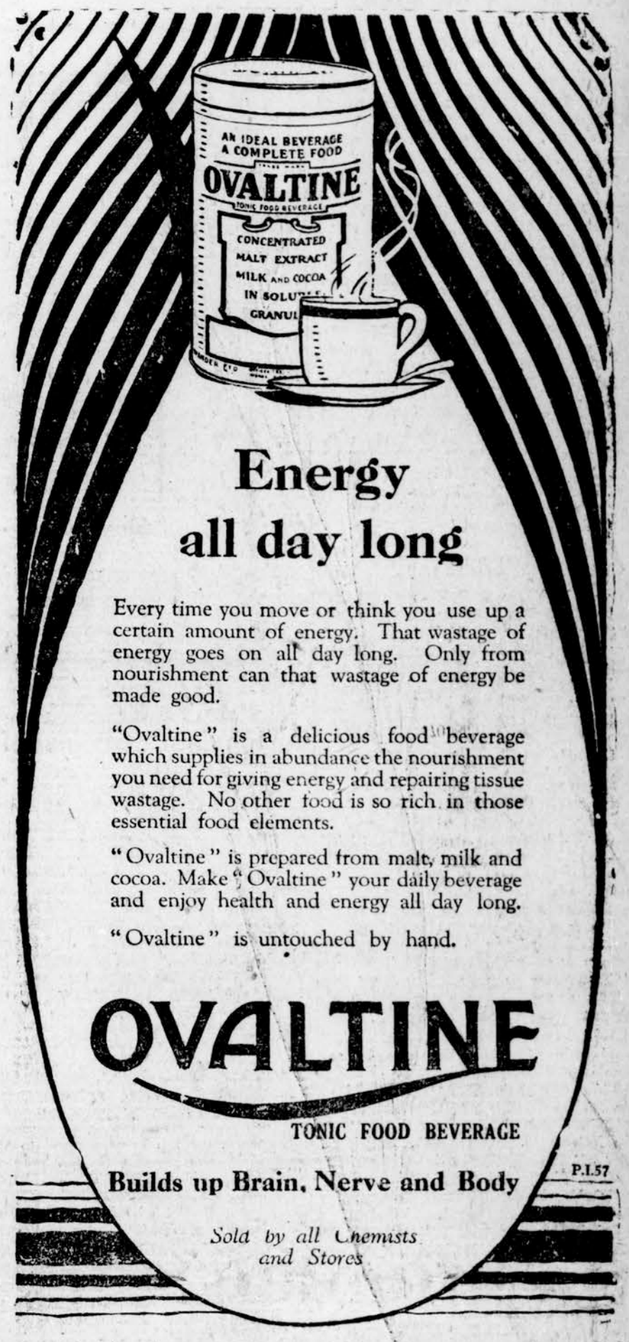
New York, June 16.

Coffee. Fair Rio. (No. 7, quality) Spot 14 13/16.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 16.

Copper, English Best Selected, £58 5/8.
Copper, Braziers. £69 3/4.
Yellow Metal. £64 1/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £24 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £14 5/8.
Tin, English Ingots £291 3/4.



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Every time you move or think you use up a certain amount of energy. That wastage of energy goes on all day long. Only from nourishment can that wastage of energy be made good.

"Ovaltine" is a delicious food beverage which supplies in abundance the nourishment you need for giving energy and repairing tissue wastage. No other food is so rich in those essential food elements.

"Ovaltine" is prepared from malt, milk and cocoa. Make "Ovaltine" your daily beverage and enjoy health and energy all day long.

"Ovaltine" is untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

P.I.57

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD

Bombay June 17th Spot Prices.

Description	16-6-27	9-6-27
Bengals F.G.		305
S/Punjab F.G. ..		301
Rajputana F.G. ..		305
Broach F.G.		336
Saw-Gd. Dharwar F. G.		345
P/American F. G. ..		344
Kadi-Viramgaum F.G.		338
Dholleras F. G. ..		334
Kalagin F. G. ..		337
Surat F. G. ..		401
Navsari F .G. ..		411
Oomra Fine ..		339
C.P. No. 1 Fine ..		342
C.P. No. 2 Fine ..		336
Khandesh F.G. ..		329
Muttia F. G. ..		317
Compta Gd. ..		363

Hedge Contracts.	Futures 16-6-27	9-6-27
Bengal Dec. Jan'28 ..		291
Broach JulyAugust ..		335
Do April/May'28		341
Oomra F. July ..		325
Do Dec/Jan'28 ..		325
Southerns May/June		329

Receipts for the week ending 16th June

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	1292	3106
Oomras.	7865	8510
Dholleras	6139	2436
Broach	1523	50
Southerns.	14541	24153
Persians	..	77
Americans.	22380	..
Egyptians	63	..
E. Africans	6111	3120
Other sorts.	..	200
Total.	59914	41652

Exports for the week ending 16th June

	Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent.	4184
China.	..
Japan	265.3
Coast Ports	..
Total	30727

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	2881
China, Japan & Coast Ports	17100
Total.	19981

Receipts from 1st. Sept to 16th June.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2848227	3095371	3369826	3175325	3443256

Exports from 1st. Sept. to 16th June.

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	47081	45971	57396
Continent	302968	445420	542160
China ..	16 112	362523	314352
Japan ..	1191347	1211753	1353608
Coast Ports. ..	20635	21932	20047
U.S.A.	726	1450	9979
Total.	1709869	2119055	2297442

	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	144931	113514
Continent ..	886683	604523
China	209891	359799
Japan	1201219	1562194
Coast Ports ..	48123	45413
U.S.A.	..	
Total.	2190347	2685740

	Bales.
Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1926 to 16th June 1927	121052
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 16th June 1927	763428
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th June 1927	670181

AMERICAN IMPORTS.

	Bales.
Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India 1st Sept. 1926 to 31st August 1927 (a)	3,13,606
American Cotton arrived in India 1st Sept. 26 to 15th June 1927 (b)	2,74,700
Amtrican cotton at Sea for India (a)	28,883

N. B.—These figures are voluntary returns and cannot be guaranteed as either accurate or complete.

(a) Corrected to allow for cotton arrived or shipped but the pure chase of which was not previously advised, actual purchases advised 3,05,610 bales.

(b) Corrected, includes cotton arrived but not cleared.

(c) From advises required by the Government Notification.

KURADA JAGANATHA RAO of Aska, Ganjam District, a School Finalist, who passed Cambridge Senior December 1926, Exam. (to obtain exemption from London Matric) with Credit in 5 months from Saldanha's Anglo-American College, Rattan Bazar, Park Town, Madras. Next Batch C.S. Decem. Exam. starts on June 20. Admissions open till July 10. 1st Batches Oxford Senior and Cambridge Higher School Certificate July 1928 Exams., both, to obtain exemption from London Matric, and latter to Calcutta Junior B.A., start on July 11.

N. B.—C. S., O. S., and C. H. S. C. are equal to Indian B. A. and M. A. for admission to English Degree courses in England, Colombo and Singapore. 2. The College gives tuition by Post also.

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Please read a couple of Testimonials received out of thousands.

MALVI MODY RANCHHODAS & CO.,
Solicitors, 79, Medows Street.

I am glad to hereby certify that Dr. Mulchand Jhaverchand Kataria had treated Pundit P. Subbaraya Sastriar of Bangalore for piles in the last stage, and it was by his medicine that he ultimately got cured. I found that his medicines do not give any pain. I also know that he has effected cures amongst some of my other acquaintances, and I also understand from him that he has effected numerous cures. I have accordingly great pleasure in recommending him for treatment of piles.

(Sd.) RATANLAL M. MODY
Dated this 20th day of June 1924.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Solicitors, 12 to 16, Oak Lane, Bombay, 1st March, 1923.

This is to certify that Dr. Mulchand Jhaverchand Kataria treated my cousin mother of acute piles. The piles were paining very much and bleeding hard. The patient was suffering for the last several years and owing to old age had gone very weak. The treatment given by the Doctor worked as a magic, and had immediate effect. Bleeding stopped and the piles were removed without any pain within a week. I recommend the public that they would take advantage of the opportunity and relieve themselves of the agony. I wish the Doctor complete success in his treatment to the patients.

NANABHOY TULSIDAS
MERCHANT, Mg. Clerk.

Besides curing piles without confining patients to bed, there is a sure cure for Cancer, Diabetes, Venereal and all sorts of other diseases.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY
Dr. M. J. KATARIA
159, GULALWADY
BOMBAY No. 4.

PALLADIUM OF PEOPLE'S LIBERTY

SUPREME COURT FOR INDIA

Dr. Gour further develops his arguments in support of Supreme Court for India as follows:—

In all the discussions in the Legislature and elsewhere it appears to have been taken for granted that the scheme for the establishment of a Supreme Court in India involves the abolition of the Privy Council. But as would be clear from the constitution of the two older Colonies it is by no means necessary, and to the extent it is necessary it is inevitable, since the Privy Council never was and never can be a substitute for a local Court. It has made it abundantly clear that so far as the administration of criminal law is concerned, it expects the dominions concerned to make their own arrangement. It declines to officiate as their Court of Crimminal Appeal. These warnings given again and again follow the well beaten path of constitutional law, namely, that in matters criminal the Sovereign in Council can no more exercise jurisdiction in the case of India because it has failed to establish a Court of its own than it could in the case of the other dominions which have Courts of their own. So far as the King in Council is concerned, the two dominions are indistinguishable and the King can no more sit as a Court of Appeal because India has no Court to take care of its litigants than he would if the High Courts were closed because of an internal ecommotion or because, let us assume the Government chose to abolish them. This aspect of the question calls for speedy remedy if only because India has been suffered to remain so long without any Court of Criminal Appeal. The position is bad enough when on a confirmation the High Court sentences a man to death but it becomes worse when on an acquittal in the lower Court he is convicted by the High Court, in which case he is not given the semblance of an appeal. That this flagrant injustice to an individual has hitherto remained unnoticed is only a sign of the apathy which the force of habit is apt to engender in minds otherwise sensitive to human suffering. The present writer remembers having drawn the attention of a high judicial authority to these short comings of the Indian judicial system, and he who had for years adorned a High Court Bench gaped in wonder and exclaimed "Is that so-how strange I never thought about it before" The trouble with all such questions is-people do not think about it. If they only did, the trouble would disappear.

Lord Birkenhead who presided at the second lecture of Prof. Morgan on the Judicial Committee was careful not to justify its continuance as in the interest of India. He, however, upheld it on the higher ground of Imperialism. His Lordship referred to the Committee as necessary to preserve the unity of the Empire. But it is clear that the bulk of the Empire have given a different answer to Lord Birkenhead and his Lordship is too astute a lawyer not to remember that what is good for Canada, Australia South Africa and the Irish Free State cannot be otherwise than good for India which is bigger than them all. The fact is that his Lordship has himself taken steps to reform the Privy Council which is a confession of its inadequacy. And the only question that remains is whether any possible and practicable reform of that body would overcome the objections which are inherent in its system, and inseparable from its constitution and location. The King in Council is the executive mouthpiece of the Empire. His acts are those of the Sovereign, which as Lord Haldane has pointed out must be sparingly and exceptionally put in force in matters criminal while in civil cases the voluminous growth of "the statute and case law and the growth of an independent Bar in India are in themselves insuperable impediments to an independent judiciary in the country. The highest dictates of statesmanship and the lower one of expediency alike proclaim for the constitution of an independent tribunal for this country. The three objections raised by the apologists of the present system are insufficient to thwart the coming into existence of a system without which there can be no expansion of the constitution and without which there is the denial to the people of the very rudiment of Justice. India has waited too long to come into its own. It is now time that it should make its voice heard in a matter which can admit of no two answers. Even Prof. Morgan admitted that the interference of the Privy Council in the case of India would be as unwarranted as in the case of the other self-governing dominions. The fact that there is a hiatus in the Indian Courts is no reason why the Privy Council should make that hiatus good. This is the constitutional position so far as criminal cases are concerned.

A CASE OF URGENCY.

The establishment of a Court of appeal is, therefore, not only immediately urgent but necessary and this Court might be given power to dispose of civil appeals. It would obviate the objection as to personnel if the Court is constituted as a mixed court or the appellant is given a right of either appealing to the Privy Council or to the Local Government at his discretion. This will be in accordance with the practice still obtained in Canada and Australia.

For ever since the inauguration of the present reforms we have been agitating for the creation of a Supreme Court in this country but had throughout to combat opposition from Government. It is hoped that they now see the issue more clearly. For the fair name of British Justice, to assure to the people even elementary justice, there must be a Court of Criminal Appeal. This is recognised by everybody including Prof. Morgan, the stalwart champion of the Privy Council. And that court should be given the power to hear all civil appeals now sent beyond the four seas for disposal. And in order to placate those who may not feel the same confidence in the local court let the procedure now obtaining in Canada and Australia be followed of giving the appelant the option of choosng his form. I do not see what else remains. The Privy Council will still continue to wield the powers implied in the exercise of the Royal prerogative. As such it will continue to be the wielding link of the Empire. The question of cost need deter no one since it would be a mere drop in the ocean and in any case it would be wrong to deny justice to the peope and hang them without a hearing merely because the State cannot afford to bear its cost.

SYMBOL OF FREEDOM.

The three objections to the Indian Court being thus put out of the way what remains to delay its establishment? The Imperial Conference of 1926 have decided that the question whether India shall have a Supreme Court or will remain dependent upon the Privy Council is for India itself to decide. Public opinion both official and non-official favours it. The establishment of a Court of Criminal appeal is an immediate and imperative necessity. In other respects a locael court possesses advantages beyond the competition of a foreign court; its accessibility and convenience, its incomparable advantage of possessing first hand knowledge of the local conditions and of the people, their language, laws, habits, and customs, facility for local inspection amenability to public opinion its publicity and closer sympathy with the people, its low cost and greater despatch, its value as a lesson in self-reliance and its service as a palladium of the people's liberty and above all its moral effect on the gazing world as the badge and symbol of a free people.

I feel certain that the Legislative Assembly to whom are assigned the destinies of the people of India will not commit another mistake of torpedoing a proposal which it is its duty to place in the fore front of its programme; "Fiat Justiae ruat caelum."

A Glorious Head of Hair thanks to KOKO
FOR THE HAIR

Koko not only stops the hair from falling, it restores to it all its lost lustre, vitality and abundance. Although there may be other hair preparations obtainable, Koko is, we believe, the ONLY preparation for the hair which can offer all the following proof as to its effectiveness. (1) Koko has been used repeatedly and with beneficial results by members of three Royal Families (2) Koko is approved, recommended and certified harmless by many Doctors and Analysts. (3) Koko has been used by tens of thousands of the general public. (4) Koko has received thousands of testimonials. (5) Koko has been on the market for 39 years and is to-day sold extensively in nearly every country throughout the world.

TRY KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS
Koko Shampoo Powders are the latest word in such preparations. Not only do they cleanse the hair thoroughly and leave it beautifully glossy and fluffy, but in addition they have a slight tonic effect upon the scalp. Most delightfully perfumed.

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The Lightning Pick-Me-Up.

The greatest medical discovery of the century. Pure Yeast and Vitamins. No harmful drugs. The gentle fermentation of Yeast-Vite when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour.

Take a tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes.

In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.

YEAST-VITE IS RICH IN VITAMIN B.

Irving's Yeast-Vite Tablets will relieve

Headache, Neuralgia, etc., in 5 minutes
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Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression, in 10 to 15 minutes
Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc., in 10 to 15 minutes
Influenza, Colds, Fever, in 24 hours

Send Postcard for free treatise on Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Pains, etc.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemist If your health does not improve perceptibly post us the empty bottle together with the chemist's receipt and we will refund your money immediately.

£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 45,000 letters from satisfied users in less than five years, which are open to inspection.

28,000—M. C. Bristowe; Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.

28,001—H. H. S. of Canton: Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each.) I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.

28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,013—Mrs. F. Hangleton: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002— E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

28,012—A. D. Sandiacre. I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

28,039—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

28019—Miss A. B.; It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid, my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw years. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

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THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE Kidney Pains

A SHARP pain, like a stab in the back, may be the first symptom of Kidney Trouble. You cannot mistake it. When that first stab of pain has passed it will leave a dull ache, and you will feel stiff and sore. Surely you will not gnore such signs as these. Your kidneys are demanding attention. That is why they cause you pain. They need the cleansing, healing and strengthening properties which can only be found in De Witt's Pills. Here then is an offer of better health and freedom from pain. Your nearest chemist can supply you with a box of De Witt's Pills to-day. Get a box and see how much good they will do you.

DeWITT'S PILLS

KIDNEY AND BLADDER.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine

Guaranteed Free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs or Narcotics

Made and Packed by Patent Machinery Never Touched By Hand

What do you say
To a Really Fashionable
SALOON of SWEETMEAT?
Of course,
THE WELL-KNOWN
KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI
Will Cater to the Most Fastidious Taste.
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ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON
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CRAWFORD MARKET, Baria Mansions,
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A HUGE EXHIBITION
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Amongst These
OUR ESSENCE HALVAS
Are Most in Requisition.
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It is a well-known fact that we are the PIONEERS in the manufacture of Deformity Appliances, Artificial Limbs, Belts, Trusses and have contributed more than any one else towards the amelioration of the suffering humanity. Our forty years' experience in this line is at the service of our customers. We have now become so much perfect in the manufacture of these articles that from the year 1925 Government of India has been pleased to appoint us as Contractors for the supply of Artificial Limbs, Deformity appliances etc. to all the deformed patients belonging to the Civil and Military Hospitals throughout India.

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY. 4.

ONLY ONE LITERATE PERSON

EDUCATION AMONG VASAVA BHILS

The secretary of the Raniparaj (Forest-Tribes) Inquiry Committee, in his report of the third tour, states:—

"As previously arranged, the Committee made its third tour in the forest area known as 'Nesu' of Songadh Taluka, Baroda State, from 3rd to 7th inst. The tract comprises the territory between the Nesu and the Tapti. The Committee, in order to go into the interior, commenced its journey from Navapur on the T. V. Railway and went to Chitpur, a prominent village on the farthest end of the tract. The road covers a distance of twenty-five miles and passes through a very thick forest with water provision at two places only.

The whole tract is under the administration of the forest department. It consists of 24 villages with a population of about 4,000 persons. The villages that are away from the Tapti suffer badly from want of suitable water-arrangement, in spite of the fact that there are some wells dug by the State. In winter the place is very malarious, and in monsoon a kind of wild flies abound these tracts, and their sting is so severe that even the foresters manage with great difficulty to protect themselves against their attack. Owing to this difficulty this usually peaceful district has remained free from the visits of Shahukars and such other outside people for eight months in the year.

ONLY 1 LITERATE PERSON.

The Vasava Bhils constitute the chief population with a few Kathudies and five or six Mussalman families. The Committee did not come across any literate person and heard of only person in the whole tract, who had studied upto the fifth Vernacular. The State has sanctioned to open three schools, but teachers being unwilling to go to such an out of the way and wild tract, only one school has been opened for last six months. We found from the attendance that the people were eager to educate their children.

One feature which distinguishes the economic condition of these people is, that they are not dispossessed of their lands to the same extent as other raniparai people are. It may perhaps be due to the unwillingness on the part of higher caste people on acount of the climatic and other difficulties to own land in this tract. This does not mean that the foresters have sufficient lands for their purpose. Besides they are not free from the clutches of the money-lender-Sawkars from Navapur and Pathans and Banjaras from neighbouring places find this people a fruitful field for exploitation. A movement for starting a co-operative society in Chitpur village is on foot and people seemed anxious for its inauguration.

ADDICTED TO DRINK AND FOREIGN CLOTH.

Like other raniparaj tribes, this people are also addicted to drink. Even in such a remote place foreign cloth was much in evidence. This people seem to spend comparatively larger amount in clothing. We were surprised to see men with costly turbans and women with rich sarees which were not at all in keeping with their pecuniary conditions. We gathered from what we saw that these costly foreign clothes were in most cases forced upon them by money lenders in order to keep them in debts and eke out more profits.

The name of a Bhil conveys to our minds an idea of a warlike and virile race, armed at least with bows. But instead we saw here only a mild people. They were not only without bows, but were even without dharias or lathis which are quite essential for self-defence in such a wild tract. They are also so cowed down that the very sight of a higher caste man terrifies them.

The members of the Committee visited four villages and made cottage to cottage inquiries about their social and economic conditions, taking down statements of those who had special grievances.

MESSAGE OF KHADI.

On 5th instant a public meeting was held in Kuida, a village on the banks of the Tapti wherein representatives from eleven villages were present. They were advised to give up drink and not to incur unnecessary and extravagant expenditure in marriages as well as foreign cloth. The message of Khadi was also explained to them. They were also exhorted to give up the habit of incurring debts. The weakest point of this community which attracted our notice was fearfulness, the removal of which is the panacea of most of their hardships.

The Committee also visited Pipdipada, one of the villages of Sagbara State, situated on the opposite banks of the Tapti. The Committee has adjourned its tours till the end of the monsoon, during which period they intend to prepare detailed report of their investigations made up till now."

Mr. R.A. Collins becomes Secretary Industries and Commerce Department of the Nizam's Government vice, Nawab Samadyar Jung, appointed Military Secretary to the Nizam.

Sir Frank Crawford has been granted Rs. 15,000 as gratuity for his five years service as Assistant Director General of Police, Hyderabad.

Oakmut.—In American Open Golf Championship, Tommy Armour and Harry Cooper each with 301 tied for title.—Reuter.

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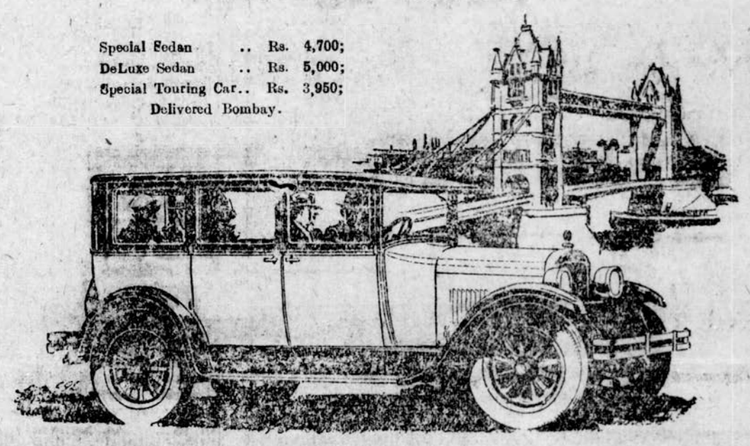

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Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Pile, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

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SOOTHED AND HEALED BY ZAM-BUK.

To all sufferers from sore, blistered, inflamed and tired feet, Zam-Buk is a real boon.

After bathing the feet in lukewarm water, rub Zam-Buk freely into the soles, insteps and toes. The refined herbal essences in Zam-Buk soak down the tiny pores, thus healing from below. Raw, chafed and tender skin is quickly soothed purified and strengthened by Zam-Buk; hard growths and callousies on the feet are softened and peel away, while the pain of corns and bunions soon disappears.

Zam-Buk cures hot swollen sweating feet and galled toes, and *grows strong healthy skin* in a wonderful way.

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FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

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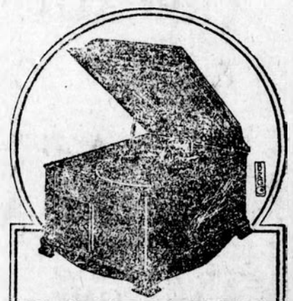

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Garments made from stocks or from Customers' own material at prices that none can compete.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TRUE SANGATHAN

Mr. Govindji jadavdas (Bombay) writes to say that the best Sangathan for the Hindus as well as the country is for the Hindus to absorb the 60 million untouchables and to recognise no irrational difference between Hindu and Hindu. Far better than fighting a Muslim to protect a cow, says Mr. Govindji is to fight superstition and selfishness to protect these 60 millions, now treated worse than dogs. Some of these have embraced Islam just because in the mosque they are not insulted and have the same rights as the proudest Muslim. Is not prevention, the correspondent asks, better than cure in the shape of Shuddhi?

PURDAH IN ISLAM.

Mr. Abdul Bari Khan (Karad) thinks that it is a mistake to quote in defence of the present-day form of Purdah the Koranic text which requires both men and women, "to cast down their eyes" (24-30, 31)—obviously when strangers of opposite sexes meet. This does not mean covering the face, for then the question of casting down eyes would not arise. The only special injunction to women is in 24.31 which says, "They (women) must not display their charms except what appears thereof." This could not possibly mean covering the whole body. The question of the purdah adds the correspondent is fully discussed in the book "Harem, Purdahor Seclusion" by Maulvi Mohamed Ali (Dar-ul-Quran, Lahore).

NATURE CURE.

Mr. Nirmalchandra Chatterjee, Hon. Secy., Bengal Nature Healing Association, Calcutta, says that it is a great pity that while naturopathy is making fast rpogress in the West, it is not sufficiently popular here in India, practically its birth place. From his own experience and that of numerous others he says that nature cure through diet, exercise, water, sunlight, etc., is most effective, and inexpensive. He refers all those interested in the subject to the works of Macfadden, Benedict Lust Louis Kuhne and to the Indian monthly journal "The Nature Healer" (Calcutta).

BELGAUM DIST. LOCAL BOARD.

"Pro Bono Publico" (Belgaum) is surprised that Mr. Angadi, the President of the Belgaum District Local Board, and his majority have passed a resolution to the effect that the Board shall bear out of its own funds the actual costs of the disputed presidential election case now before the High Court and whatever may be recovered as Court costs from the opposite party shall be credited to the Board The correspondent points out that the actual costs would far exceed the costs allowed by the Court and says that it is not proper to use public money to make good the difference in a disputed election case.

ARCHBISHOP GOODIER'S RESIGNATION

E I. CATHOLICS' REGRET

A Public Meeting of East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein was held on Sunday last, to give expression to the community's sense of deep regret at the resignation of Archbishop Goodier from the See of Bombay.

Mr. Peter A. Baptista was elected to the chair. The President traced the life and career of Dr. Goodier eulogising the various activities carried out by him in the social, religious and educational fields immediately after he took charge of the Diocese of Bombay. The speaker particularly referred to the educational institutions established by Dr. Goodier in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for the betterment of the Catholic community, which in themselves were a fitting memorial of the achievements of the Archbishop.

Prof. J. F. R. D'Almeida alluded to the valuable services rendered by Dr. Goodier to the University of Bombay and to the Catholic community through the Catholic Charity Organisation. He had ameliorated the lot of women by founding rescue homes and was responsible for building several hostels during the five years of his Episcopate His resignation from the See of Bombay was an irreparable loss not only to the Archdiocese but to the Catholics of India in general.

Mr. Jos. Alex Dias, Solicitor pointed out the main traits of character which marked Archbishop Goodier as a Professor, Preacher, and a Public worker, that he inculcated in the minds of his students the principle love of God, country and community.

Mr. M. V. D'Silva also eulogised the services rendered by Dr. Goodier in the cause of education and social service.

The following resolution was then unanimously carried by the meeting.

"That the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein in public general meeting assembled, place on record their deep sense of regret at the loss sustained by the Catholic community by the resignation of His Grace the Most Reverend Dr. Alban Goodier from the See of Bombay. This meeting also places on record its appreciation of the multifarious activities initiated and carried out by him in the cause of education, religion, social service and many other works of charity.

"That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to send a copy of the aforesaid resolution to the Most Reverend Archbishop Goodier, His Holiness the Pope, His Majesty's Secretaries of State for India and Foreign Affairs, His Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy of India, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency the Delegates Apostolic to East Indies and His Paternity the General of the Jesuits."

Health Insurance.
Every woman who wants to insure the health of her family must provide a daily mixed diet. It matters not what the food is but it must be in a fit state to be easily digested. Palatability of food is not simply a gratification of the sense of taste, a food must be not only appetising but also easily digested. Everything depends on the cooking oil used.
COCOGEM should therefore be always used for cooking in every home. Its success has already been assured from the outset by those who use it, as it is a genuinely pure cooking product which makes the food palatable and digestible.
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A delightful Face Cream. Softens and beautifies the skin and helps you defy the worst rigours of the climate
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INDIAN STATES.

RAILWAY EXPANSION IN BHAVNAGAR

A FORWARD EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

The following are extracts from the Administrative Report of the Bhavnagar State for the year 1925-26:—

The eighth session of the Peoples' Representative Assembly was held on December 23rd 1926 under the presidentship of Sir Prabhashnkar D. Pattani, President of the Council of Administration and lasted for two days. 35 members out of 42 were present.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income of the State, exclusive of Railway income, in the year 1926 was Rs. 63,59,731 as compared with Rs. 67,48,428, and Rs. 63,67,440 in the years 1924 and 1925 respectively. The expenditure during the year 1926 was Rs. 56,18,832 as compared with Rs. 60,22,201 and Rs. 53,83,170 in the years in 1924 and 1925, respectively. The income of State Railway during these years was Rs. 31,96,312, Rs. 32,49,273 and Rs. 32,10,542, respectively. The revenue expenditure on railways for the same period was Rs. 18,80,205, Rs. 17,68,153 and Rs. 19,41,724. The net income of the railway after deducting the revenue expenditure is credited to the Railway Reserve Fund and the capital expenditure on new railways is met from this fund and thus the assets of the State increase. The capital expenditure on open lines and new lines in the three years was Rs. 1,73,349, Rs. 12,46,754 and Rs. 7,88,833, respectively. Taking the average of the last five years, the total income of the State was Rs. 61,55,645 plus Rs. 29,69,032, (railway) equal to Rs. 91,24,677 whereas the total expenditure was Rs. 56,36,784 plus Rs. 26,74,696 (Reserve expenditure, railways Rs. 17,21,261 and Capital expenditure Rs. 9,53,435) equal to Rs. 83,11,840.

It will be plain from these figures that the income exceeded expenditure in each case and the income realized during the year exceeded the budget estimate while the expenditure fell short. The reason why less income was realized during 1926 in comparison with the previous year, was that rupees six lacs were suspended from land revenue owing to the leanness of the year and the reason of the decrease in the income in 1926 is attributable to the decrease in the Customs revenue owing to depression of trade. The expenditure was also decreased in proportion to the decrease in income.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

The general tendency of the people being towards small industries, efforts are directed towards propagation of these. The State has given a monopoly and several other facilities to a merchant for a machine driven motor mill and the work will be started as soon as the Electric Company is able to give him power. The Mahiwa mill has started work with 7,200 spindles. Kundla is noted for the manufacture seabs and iron work while Sihor is known for its copper and brass industries. The number of presses, ginning factories and oil and floor mills is on increase.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The number of packages in the bonded warehouse was 23,814, i.e., 13,750 more than in the previous year. The total Customs revenue of the State was Rs. 20,74,555 in Samvat 1980 Rs. 19,92,426 in 1981 and Rs. 18,32,167 in the current year. The Chief Customs Officer apprehends a big fall in this revenue in the next year.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The popularity of the State Bank has continued to be the same as over. The amount of deposit in the savings bank and in the fixed deposit came to Rs. 1,73,91,723 during the year under report. Loans on easy terms are advanced to merchants on their goods. In addition to this, loans on the security of their annual cash grant are advanced on the recommendation of Rajprakarni Dept. and other land-holders. The bank made a net profit of Rs. 4,54,000 during the year.

RAILWAY EXPANSION.

The Bhavnagar-Talaja Tramway, as [illegible] and the line has been thrown open to passenger traffic. The sanction of the Government has been received for extension of a railway line from Rajula Road Station to Rajula Quarries and Rajula Town and the work will soon be taken in hand. The average income of the railway for the last five years was Rs. 29,69,032 and current expenditure was Rs. 32,10,542 and working expenses came to Rs. 19,41,724.

DEVELOPMENT OF PORT DEPARTMENT.

In order to throw more light on the question of the possibility of further improvements to the Ports, a survey of the Bhavnagar Creek was made at a total cost of Rs. 26,811 and the work of the development of ports will soon be taken in hand.

A Committee of experts has been appointed to consider the advisability of making changes in the present management of light houses. Similarly, a Committee of officers has been appointed to investigate and consider about the washing off of the coast line. There were no means of putting out fire at the port, 6 fire buckets and a hoze of 800ft. are now kept for this purpose.

The income of the city municipality inclusive of the Durbar grant of Rs. 95,000 came to Rs. 1,28,568, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,17,557.

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION.

With a view to make the high school teachers more efficient, a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned to send from each of the High Schools of the State, a graduate teacher for the B.T. degree. A programme is laid down in the State to increase the member of schools every year and two posts of Assistant Deputies have been created to cope with the extra examination work in the ever increasing schools. A donation of Rs. 5,500 was made for a boarding and a temple for depressed classes at Vartej, in addition to other donations. The number of educational institutions in the State was 193 in 1920, which rose to 244 in 1924 and to 261 in 1925. The average attendance of the students in them in 1920 was 19,108 of whom, 3,317 were girls; it rose to 20,507 in 1924 and to 22,680 in 1925, the number of girls in these years being 3,596 and 3,632, respectively.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT SYSTEM.

To discuss questions pertaining to Revenue Department, a Revenue Conference was held under the presidentship of Diwan Bahadur T. K. Trivedi, Member of the Council of Administration.

Village Panchayat system has been introduced in the village of Dhangia and the Panchayat has been delegated with power to fine Rs. 10.

An addition of a demonstrator for the Agricultural Department has been made and Mr. C. N. Surya Bhagwan, B.Ag. of the Edinburgh University has been appointed on probation.

MANUFACTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

The Department of Commerce and Industries which had been created as a trial measure for two years, has been continued for a further period of two years. It examines proposals made to it and recommends them to the Durbar.

The one Spinning and Weaving Mill located in Bhavnagar has 555 looms and 26,704 spindles. It consumed 22,133 cwts. of cotton during the year under report. The average number of mill-hands employed was 1,055.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The educational institutions of the State consist of 1 Arts College, 4 High Schools, 13 Middle Schools, 244 Primary Schools and 13 aided schools. The total number of pupils attending these institutions is 24,753 as against 22,680 of the previous yea. A comparison of the number of institutions with the number of villages gives an average of nearly one institution per two villages. The percentage of the total number of students to the the total population comes to 7.3 as against 7.1 last year. Taking all schools and pupils together, the total expense amounted to Rs. 4,27,775 as against Rs. 3,41,356 of the previous year, thus bringing the average annual cost per head to Rs. 17-12-0 against Rs. 15-0-0 of the preceding year

Besides the Baston Library, there are 20 libraries and reading rooms in the State.

NO LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The manufacture, import and sale of country liquor has already been prohibited in the State; and the import and sale of foreign liquor is now prohibited except for medical and special purposes for which a store of liquor has been opened under the supervision of the Medical Department.

DEVELOPMENT OF PORTS IN NAWANAGAR.

ERA OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

The following extracts are taken from the Administrative Report of the Nawanagar State for the year 1925-26:—

The area of Nawanagar State is 3,791.3 square miles. It is the largest in Kathiawar, although the average quality of its land is slightly inferior to that of Junagadh and Bhavnagar

The population of the Nawanagar State according to the census of March 1921, is 3,45,353, of these, 2,75,550 are Hindus; 50,394 Mahomedans and 19,454 other castes.

The administration of the State is carried on under His Highness' direction by three Secretaries. Each exercises independently the powers of Dewan with respect to the departments under his charge, referring matters of importance to H. H. for orders.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The number of original suits pending at the close of the past year was 460 and 3,348 new suits of the value of Rs. 10,36,182 were filed during the year under report, making a total of 3,808 as against 3,366 of the previous year. The total value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 7,12,701 against 7,72,284 in 1924-25.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The principal towns in the mahals are provided with municipalities which are looked after by the mamlatdars assisted by local committees. These municipalities are financed by the State and concern themselves with the conservancy and lighting of towns. The Jamnagar Municipality is a self-supporting body. It receives a grant from the State in lieu of Octroi.

WELLS AND TANKS.

670 new wells were sunk during the period under report, thus making a total of 14,603. The State advanced Rs. 50,951 as Tajavi towards new wells and for repairing old ones; while Rs. 28,195 were given away as a free gift to cultivators who dug new wells. The system of granting Rs. 125 as a free gift for each new well sunk was continued throughout the year with a view to encouraging the sinking of new wells.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION WORKS.

Sustained attention is being given to this subject and dams and bunds are progressing to completion to various places. The Mewasa bund is completed and the reclamation works at Balabha and Nut Bet Shampur are progressing satisfactorily. The construction work at the Ganga Sagar Tank is also progressing rapidly.

ERA OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

The expenditure incurred on this department during the year amounted to Rs. 7,66,379 as against Rs. 8,77,414 of the previous year. The percentage of charges to the cost of works comes to 5.54 as against 4.39 of 1924-25.

The State has far fewer miles of railways than the changed conditions and economic development of the State would demand. Railway mileage is being increased, yet the subject of roads has made equally serious appeal to the authorities. The past eight years have seen the opening of a new era of active and systematic road construction and improvement and, what is more important, of concise and systematic road linking. As a result, the mileage of district roads has increased from 128 in 1918 to 226 in 1926 entailing a capital expenditure of 6 1|2 lacs.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY SEA.

There are 32 bunders at present, of these, the important are Bedi (Jamnagar) Salaya, Jodiya, while Rozi, Nawa Bunder, Bed, Lamba, Pindari and Yinjinda are of minor importance. The total Customs revenue realised during the year under report was Rs. 35,04,177 as against Rs. 27,23,080. The total value of the imports by Sea during the year was Rs. 1,16,78,393 as against Rs. 1,35,28,998 of the previous year. The decrease in the total value of imports is due to less storage of this year on account of insufficient rains in the country. There is a comparative increase in [illegible] timber, molasses, yarn, spices and coal owing to favourable market and transhipment facilities. The total value of export by Sea during the year amounted to Rs. 30,09,472 as against Rs. 16,83,303. The increase appears principally in Cotton, Cereals, Wool and miscellaneous articles. The number of ships owned by the subjects of the State at the end of last year was 441. This increased 427 at the end of the year under report. The number of ships that visited the ports of the State was 1026 loaded and 2126 empty as against 848 and 2045 respectively previous year.

Opium is sold under Contract system. The quantity sold in the year under report was 1,236 lbs. as against 1,360 lbs. last year. The Abkari revenue is farmed out for a period of 35 years ending on 30th June 1948 at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per year. The revenue from Ganja, Bhang and Charas is also farmed out for two years ending June 1926 at the rate of Rs. 1,650 a year.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The total revenue from all sources during the year under report amounted to Rs. 97,11,266 as against Rs. 81,89,934 and the expenditure during the period amounted to Rs. 75,06,604 as against Rs. 75,22,011 in the past year.

The medical institutions of the State are 3 hospitals and 16 dispensaries. The total cost of the medical institutions was Rs. 1,04,724 as against Rs. 1,00,385 in the previous year.

FREE EDUCATION.

The State consists of 692 towns and villages with a population of 3,45,353 souls. Out of the villages, 186 have in all 220 recognised schools with 13,564 pupils. There are 2 high schools, 6, Anglo-vernacular schools, 10 English Middle Schools, 186 primary schools and 7 special educational institutions. Education in the State Schools is free and voluntary. The percentage of pupils to population is 6.5 while the percentage of school going age under instruction is about 42.6. The moral side of the education is duly attended to. Every class has its turn of a lesson every week from selected religious literature. By way of further incentive, Sanatan Dharma and Jain competitive prize examinations are held every year in the High Schools.

"Backward classes." The total number of Girasia students was 301 as against 356 last year. The number of Mahomedan Students was 3,646 as against 3,671 last year.

"Higher Education". Schoolarships amounting to Rs. 3,924 were awarted to state subjects who proceeded to the University for higher studies, preference being given to Students who compete for degrees in Commerce, Agriculture, Engineering, Medicine and Science.

Arrangements for medical inspection exist in Talukas.

The total expenditure on education borne by the state during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,70,440 as against Rs. 1,64,310 last year. The total amount of expenditure including private expenditure on education in the state came to Rs. 1,96,149.

RAILWAYS.

The total gross earnings of the Jamnagar railway during the year ended March 31st 1926 amounted to Rs. 6,97,926 against Rs. 6,22,181 in the previous year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 4,04,780 or Rs. 1,941 less than in the previous year.

MANUFACTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

The number of cotton ginning factories in the state during the year was 11. There are two cotton presses.

PEARL FISHERIES.

There are about 40 oyster rocks forming pearl fisheries in the stall. Valuable pearls of all sizes are obtainable from these oyster beds.

ORPHANAGES.

There were 96 boys and 16 girls in the orphanage during the period. An industrial class is attached too this institution which imparts training in hand-weaving, tailoring and canework. The state donates a sum of Rs. 200/- every month towards the expenses of this institution.

His Highness was then engaged in carrying out his annual programme of visiting the Mahal Head quarters and holding Conferences with the cultivators. These meetings are an annual nxture and enable the cultivators to meet H. H. and discuss in Huzur various measures concerning their welfare and progress, without the intervention of the officers of the Revenue Department who, as a rule, are not present at these meetings in order that the subjects may ventilate grievances, if they have any, without any fear on restraint. The cultivators of each village are represented by their Patels, who attend the meeting and lay before H. H. their various proposals, complaints and grievance. These are inquired into on the spot and measures of redress, adequate to the nature of the complaint are adopted without delay.

ENOCH ARDEN IN REAL LIFE

HUSBAND RETURNS AFTER 25 YEARS

A well-dressed woman who appealed to the Willesden magistrate for advance in mail week said that twenty-five years ago her husband embezzled his employer's money and absconded, leaving her with two children.

He did not write for five years, and then for twenty years she had no word from him until a few days ago, when he discovered where she lived and asked her to return to him.

The magistrate: Do you wish to do so?

The woman: Certainly not. After twenty-five years he is a complete stranger to me, and I have no wish to see him again. I have brought up the two children, and they know nothing of their father.

The magistrate advised her that she was [illegible]

PORT OF DHOLLERA

WHY IT SHOULD BE DEVELOPED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the maritime trade through Kathiawar ports has been a source of vital importance in the interests of general public and when a hue and cry has been raised that the Viramgaum Customs line will be re-imposed, the best course for the Government is to see whether there is any possibility of improving any of their own British ports and the suggestion as detailed below will not fall on deaf ears, considering that there is an important British port of Dhollera which is nearer to Bombay and Ahmedabad than all other ports of Kathiawar as will be seen from the following figures:—

The distance between Ahmedabad and Dholera, Bhavnagar and Bombay is 77, 182 1|2, 309 3|4 miles, respectively.

The distance between Mehsana (Junction of Northern India) and Dholera, Bhavnagar and Bombay is 120, 182, and 351 miles, respectively.

Besides, Dholera Bunder in the gulf of Cambay is noted for its Bhal cotton and it is said that it was once considered to be the chief centre for cotton trade. When there was no Railway connection beyond Ahmedabad, it had once a trade of nearly 170 lakhs per annum, but the silting up of the Dhollera creek and the competition of Railways round about are the main causes for the decay of this most important and once a prosperous harbour. Though it has lost its old prosperity on account of improper system of transport at Dhollera port—it being even at present at a distance of about sixteen miles from the nearest railway station, yet the views expressed by the members of the Committee recently appointed by the Taluka Local Board of Dhandhuka to make investigations and prepare a report of conditions of crops in Bhal villages, regarding the vested interests of Dhollera Bunder, have raised great expectations among traders, merchants and inhabitants of Dhollera for the welfare of the Bhal District and will enlighten the general public which run as follows:—

"The Committee have come to one unavoidable conclusion. All the root of this misery they have traced to the breaking of the Dhollera port. That was the life of the whole tract. The Committee express a widespread grief of this whole tract in saying that the Government have paid a very scanty attention to the Dhollera port. One of the foremost ports of Kathiawar which was a nerve centre of the whole commerce of the province of Kathiawar has been, after the advent of the British administration, reduced to a state, of which less said the better. The remedy for permanent relief of the affected area lies in the revenue of the Dhollera port. They are as good as gone. But all available local information and all old and experienced heads of the tract are one in believing that near Bavaliali is a floating creek, not likely to be silted up and one that gives surest hopes of a permanent good port. And what have Government to do in the matter? Nothing more than to build a kacha pier with materials that can safely be brought from New Whittle Bunder. That is a preliminary expense of Rs. 15,000 at the most and recurring expenses of 3 to 4 thousands a year for police and lighting of the light house, is all that the Government have to do. That will produce the whole area with sufficient work, give a permanent relief to the whole affected area and our Committee believe that, in that case, famine works would scarcely be the need of the Taluka. It would be a blessing and would bring back to the area the necessities of life, if not some prosperity of the old.....Our Committee would suggest, therefore to the Government, if necessary, to appoint a Commission to inquire into the chances of a bunder on Dhollera coast.

Under the circumstances, if the success of the harbour on the coast of Dhollera Bunder is secured, it is hoped that the trade returns will be improved and it is expected that the same will be joined by the Railway connection which will have an easy access for transport not only with Gujrat but with Rajputna, Malwa and Upper India as one of the attractions of opening this new port would be to offer facilities for through transport of goods to all the important places in Northern India insasmuch as it reduces the distance more favourably than any other old and newly opened harbours in Kathiawar as mentioned in the commencement of this article, and the idea of re-imposing of Customs line at Viramgaum will have to be do away with.—Yours, etc.,

NAROTAM B. SHAH.

Bombay, June 14.

155, Memonwada Road.

MAHARAJA OF DHOLPUR.

A POPULAR RULER

(BY K.)

Among the Ruling Princes of Rajputana, the personality of His Highness Maharaj Rana Udai Bhan Singh Bahadur of Dholpur is unique nay ideal. Well educated, cultured and accomplished, his broad mind is leavened with a deep liberalism in thought and action. Although only about 35 years old, His Highness possesses a vast knowledge of men and their doings and this stands him well in handling the administrative problems of his State. While his intellectual assets are sound and substantial, his heart is sounder still. It flows with the milk of human sympathy, and not an appeal made to him for help in time of need goes unresponded. His Highness has identified himself with the interests of his people, who are profoundly devoted and loyal to him. Very often when an allusion is made to any Ruling Prince in British India, the democratically-minded people indulge in a smile and conjure up before their vision a picture of an extravagant, indolent, sensual and ease-loving man rolling in wealth, which he spends right and left on frivolous entertainments and Bacchalian carnivals and passes most of his time in the harem or outside in sports. Such a picture is overdrawn at any time but there can be no more striking contrast to it than the life of His Highness of Dholpur.

His Highness' character is of immaculate purity—he never touches wine or woman. He is most faithful and devoted to his one wife—the idea of marrying another girl, though imperatively necessary, for purposes of a male issue and seriously advised in high quarters, is revolting to him. His puritan tastes have led all his Sardars and officers scrupulously to lead a pure life and avoid frivolities that are not infreququently associated with an Indian prince's palace. His Highness is open and accessible to his people at all times, who have perfect freedom to represent their grievances to him, which receive ready redress. In administrative matters, His Highness is the master of the minutest details and no Minister or his can claim to know better in this respect. During the short period of his reign, immense improvements raising the revenue of the State and ensuring the people's welfare have been effected.

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENT.

Big irrigation works have been opened fertilising the surrounding land and leading to agricultural development. Canals have been projected and constructed, which pass through the villages, where water was lacking. They have conferred boon upon the agricultural people. In time of emergency such as outbreak of cholera or any epidemic disease no efforts are spared to cope with the situation and no expenditure is grudged on works of public utility and welfare. Recently when it was reported that some dacoit kanjars were menacing the safety of some people and committing dacoities in or outside the State, the State Police were especially instructed to look into the matter and several batches of these dacoits were captured and properly dealt with restoring peace and confidence of the people.

There is a peculiar charm in the presence of His Highness. Not a visitor sees him without being charmed by the sauvity and amiability of his disposition, the refinement of his manners, high intellectual level in his talk, courtesy and urbanity of his address and the placid sincerity of his motives and immaculate purity of his character. His Highness is not only the persona grata of his people but highly spoken of and thought about in high Government circles. There are few Princes if any, who can be compared with His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur easily. At present His Highness is staying as usual during the hot weather at Kandaghat in the Simla Hills.

K.

NANDKUNVERBA ORPHANAGE

A PALITANA INSTITUTION

An Ashram for orphans and helpless people was opened at Palitana in 1920. The State gave land and some other materials free. It is named "Nandkunverba Anathashram", in memory of Rani Shree Nandkunverba, senior Rani Saheba of Maharaj Kumar Lakhdhurji, heir apparent of Morvi who built it at a cost of Rs. 65,000 and who has invested Rs. 1,50,000 as a permanent fund for its maintenance and dedicated to charitable purposes almost every thing (including a library of about 600 interesting and instructivve books) that was used by his senior Rani Saheba Nandkunverba daughter of Maharaja Gmbhirsinhji of Rajpipla the grandfather of the present Maharajah Saheb of that place.

The Ashram has been built in Palitana because the late Rani Saheba passed nearly the whole of her married life (about 17 years) at Palitana it being the paternal home of her husband's mother.

No present or other financial help is accepted for the Ashram.

There are at present 23 inmates, 2 old men, 15 boys 7 old women and 5 girls, 19 are Hindus and 4 Musalmans.

The children attend the local State Institutions for instruction. Some of them do cane work and weave tape of varying width. The idea is to prepare the children to be able to follow, when they grow up their ancestral trade. The preceeds of the children's earnings are credited to their respective accounts so that when they leave the Ashram they may have something to make a fair start in life.

For photos see overleaf.)

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Illustrated Supplement

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 18 1927

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FLOODS IN BOMBAY.

"Chronicle" photo.
The City was in floods on Tuesday when he regular monsoon burst out with a heavy downpour. The photo was taken at the C. P. Tank where there was knee-deep water.

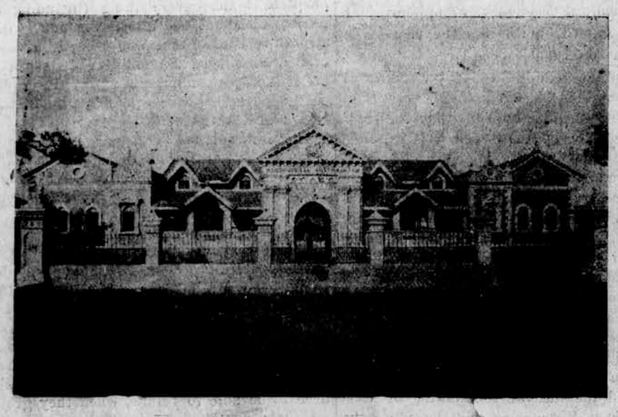
TACKLING THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

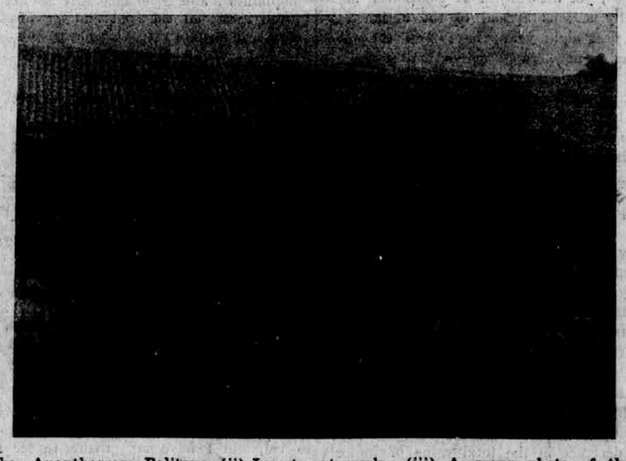
P. B.
Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress has turned his attention to help the labour movement with a view to bring about an amicable settlement between the employers and the employed. Our photo shows Mr. Iyengar in the centre of the group of Madras labour leaders.

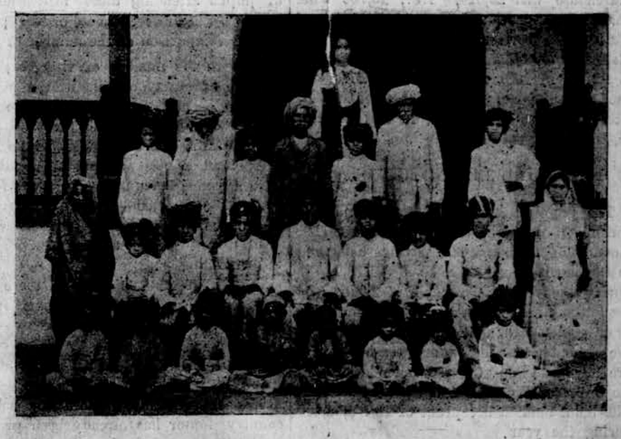
Education of girls is making headway in Rajputana, thanks to the efforts of undaunted social reformers. The above is the photo of the students of the Seth Nandk'sorji Shri Ram Girls' School, Bissan, Jaipur.

On his return from America where he had gone for a holiday with his daughter Miss Ishbel, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was received by the Mayor of Southampton.

NANDKUNVERBA ORPHANAGE, PALITANA







A photo of the building of the Nandkunver ba Ananthasram, Palitana. (ii) Inmates at work. (iii) A group photo of the inmates. (For description see over leaf).